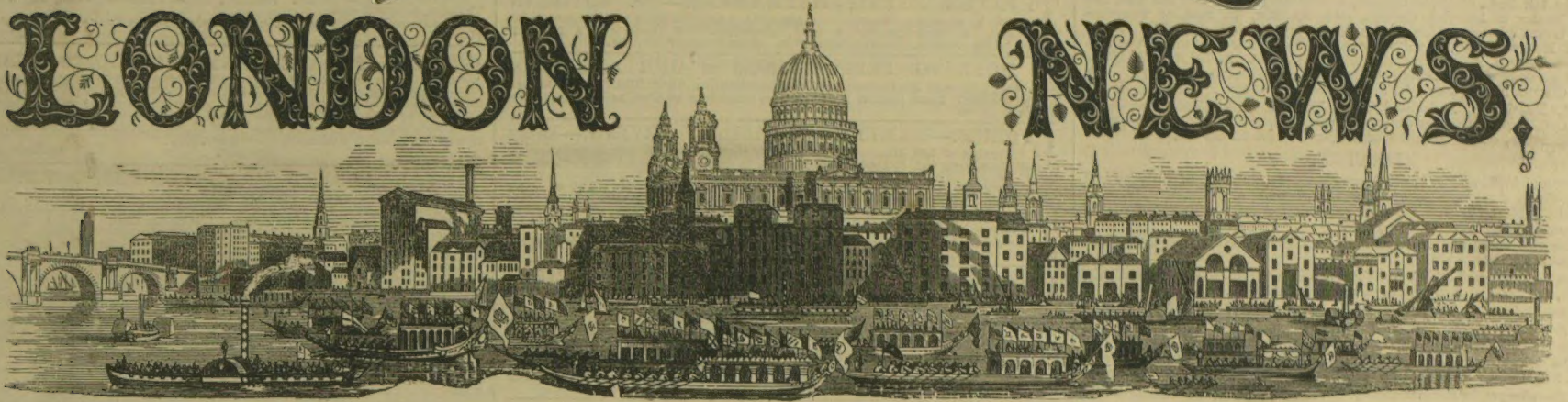


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

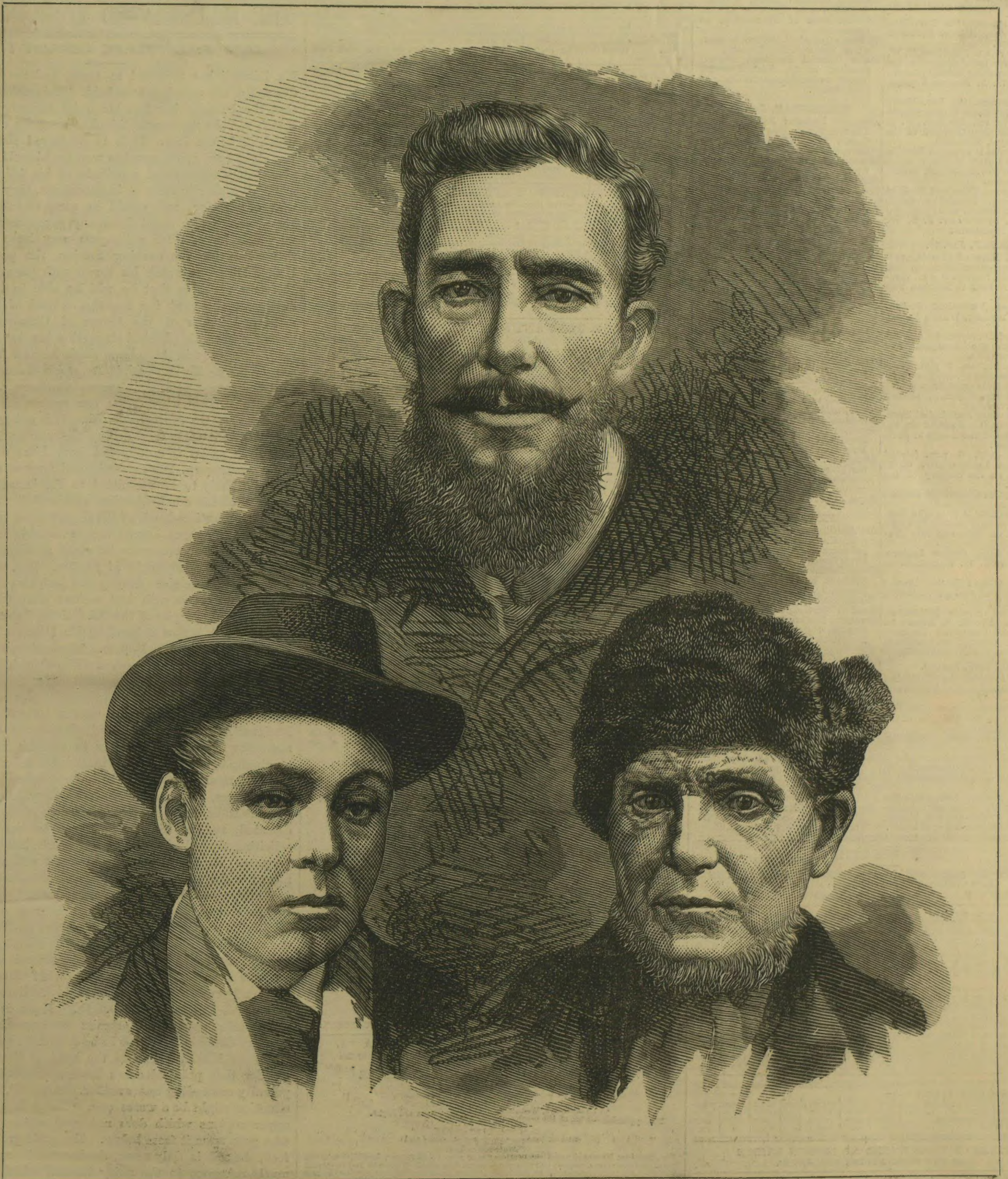


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1849.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



COTTER.

MACDONALD.

LEWIS.

THE SURVIVORS FROM THE COSPATRICK.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 20, Eccleston-street, Lady Beresford Peirse, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Uttoxeter, Lady Churston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W., by the Rev. Dr. Carver, Master of Dulwich College, and the Rev. E. Rae, of Emanuel Church, West Dulwich, under the bride, Captain Alfred G. Willoughby Hemans, Madras Light Cavalry, and Assistant Commissioner of Oudh, eldest son of Geo. Willoughby Hemans, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., of Rowland-gardens, South Kensington, to Katharine Elizabeth (Katie), only child of Charles Meigh, Esq., J.P., of Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

At St. Matthias's, Richmond, A. L. Francis, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Head Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon, to Emily Constance, eldest daughter of Major-General R. Unwin.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at No. 2, St. George's-square, London, of pleurisy and asthma, Sarah Amelia, wife of Robert McGowan, surgeon, &c., late of Landreage, in the county of Armagh, and eldest surviving daughter of W. Spackman, Esq., Belfast, aged 43 years.

On the 6th inst., at his residence, 91, Grove-street, Liverpool, John Hulley, Esq., aged 42.

On the 6th inst., at Billingham Vicarage, Sussex, suddenly, of paralysis, Harriette, the dearly-loved wife of the Rev. J. C. Flood.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, No. 8, Long-acre, Mr. Robert Silk, in his 76th year.

On the 7th inst., at Havre de Grace, Charles Latham, aged 79.

On the 6th inst., at 41, Lowndes-square, Janet, the wife of Henry C. Roberts, Esq.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 23.

SUNDAY, JAN. 17.
Second Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Canon J. B. McCall; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., uncertain.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Prebendary Wm. Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. R. W. Forrest (for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel); 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Chaplain.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.
William I., King of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany, 1871.
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Professor J. Dowson on Bactrian Palaeography).
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly meeting, Willis's Rooms, noon.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Landlord and Tenant question).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on the Life-History of Plants and Animals).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Haddell on the Restoration of the Lodge at Sheffield Manor).
Medical Society, 8 p.m. (second Lettsomian Lecture, Mr. C. F. Maunders on the Surgery of the Arteries).
Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. G. Henslow on Professor Huxley's Remarks on Teleology and Morality).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Alcohol).
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. B. Rennie on Simple and Compound Engines; Mr. J. A. Coleman on Protection from Fire and Ventilation of Ships).

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, election, London Tavern, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ray Lankester on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom).
Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Construction of Gasworks).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (the Rev. Dawson Burns on the Consumption of Intoxicating Liquors as Affected by the Rates of Duty).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. B. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).
Meteorological Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Full moon, 5.41 p.m.
Oscar II., King of Sweden, born, 1829.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Rolleston on the Early Inhabitants of England).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hollis on Oak-galls, &c.; Rev. T. Powell on Oaks in the South Pacific; Papers on the Botany and Ethnology of the Challenger).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wyke Baylis on the Use of the Supernatural in Art).
Royal Albert Hall Concert, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.
Death of Edward, Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, 1820.
Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, 1874.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Dannreuther on Beethoven).
Royal Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.
Saturday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
Amateur Orchestral Society, Royal Albert Hall, concert for St. Thomas's Hospital, 8.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.	Miles.	In.
Jan. 16	30.002	43.6	38.6	84	7	39.0	49.3	S.	231	.00
17	30.072	40.6	38.2	92	10	39.4	42.8	S.E. ESE.	113	.00
18	30.103	40.4	38.5	94	8	37.1	42.7	ESE. SE.	174	.00
19	29.909	41.7	36.9	85	8	38.1	46.5	S.	167	.00
20	29.766	41.2	39.0	92	1	37.0	45.8	S.E.	111	.00
21	29.827	45.7	43.0	91	10	39.0	49.0	SSE. SSW.	132	.045
22	29.937	46.0	45.5	98	10	40.9	49.3	S.	142	.060

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.011 30.055 30.126 29.984 29.778 29.825 29.908
Temperature of Air .. 47.3° 40.9° 40.1° 41.6° 40.4° 40.7° 40.1°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 45.3° 39.7° 39.2° 40.4° 39.5° 45.6° 45.7°
Direction of Wind .. S. E. ESE. SE. S. S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 2	9 45	10 25	11 10	11 48	12 15	12 30

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Every Evening, at 7. TEN OF 'EM. After which, the Christmas Grand Comic Pantomime, ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. The celebrated Vokes Family—Harlequinade—Double Troupe of Pantomimists. Morning Performances Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN (after an absence of three years in America) as Lord DUNDREARY Every Evening at 7.30. At 10.30 Planché's revived Vaudeville—THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Gertrude, Miss Walton. Concluding at 11.10. Stage Manager, Mr. Coo.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE OF 'OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, with Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary, on SATURDAY, JAN. 16, and EVERY EVENING. Doors open at Half-past one, commence at Two, and terminate at a Quarter to Five.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Every Evening at 7.45. Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathe, G. Neville, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, Beveridge, &c. Miss G. Pauncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Proceeds at 6.30, by FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Responsible Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LECOCQ.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight; the English adaptation by Robert Reece. The Opera produced under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Liston. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislaus. Principal Artists—Madame Pauline Rita, Camille Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lillian Adair; Messrs. A. Brennan, Ferrini, Connell, Lordan, Hagan, Grantham, Manning. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, from 21 1s. to 23 1s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Free list entirely suspended. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The Grand New Pantomime, ROBINSON CRUSOE, Every Evening, at 7. Morning Performances Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children under Ten half price.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Manager, W. Holland. THIS EVENING, at Seven, Grand Pantomime, by Frank Green, FORTY THIEVES—Payne Family, Misses Nellie Moon, Annette Seal, Aden, Celine Wallace, Rose Mandeville, Lizzie Mordaunt, Katie Russell, Kate Walsingham; Messrs. W. B. Fair, Nicholls, Shepherd, Turle, Jones, Brothers and Sisters Elliotts; Clown, Harry Payne, &c.

SURREY THEATRE.—Another Great Success.—The Pantomime again the best; everybody says so, and crowded houses nightly prove it. Finest comic scenes, grandest Ballets by L. Espinosa, marvellous Scenery by Greive and Sons. Prices from 6d. to 5s. Seats and boxes booked at the Theatre and at all Libraries, free of charge. Important Announcement.—Another marvellous grand effect has been added to the superb Pantomime, FORTY THIEVES. A grand Protean Ballet, in the magnificent Cave Scene, producing the most wonderful, original, and gorgeous effects ever witnessed. Doors open at 6.30; at Seven The Secret, Pantomime 7.45. Grand Morning Performance (by special desire), Saturday next, Jan. 23, at 1.30.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's).—TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at Two and Seven. Commencing with Scenes in the Arena by the Great Equestrian Troupe, and terminating with a Juvenile Illustration of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The united press have pronounced ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP; or, Harlequin and the Forty Thieves or the Flying Heroes of Lambeth, to be the Greatest Pantomime ever produced. 700 people, horses, ponies, camels, dromedaries, Spanish oxen, buffaloes, and eleven trained elephants, all in one scene. This sight is not only great and gorgeous, but a perfect marvel in the hippo-dramatic art. Prices from 6d. to 25 6d.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's).—The Proprietors Challenge the Entire Profession, in England and on the Continent, to Equal their Great Pantomime Production.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's).—No person should miss the opportunity of witnessing this unparalleled and unapproached production at this theatre, the home of all the great masters in the equestrian profession, from land's end to land's end, and over the civilized earth. For over one hundred years, Astley's has been the ambition of every equestrian manager and the pride of the profession. Scenes in the Arena by the Great Equestrian Troupe, first artists of the day—Acrobats—Gymnasts of all Nations—the Smallest Horse in the World, 14 inches high. The Great Pantomime abounds in wit, humour, and fun without vulgarity.—N.B. Nothing in the style of costumes indecent or to offend.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. EVERY EVENING (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. Every THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES ON ROCKS and METALLIC MINERALS, at KING'S COLLEGE, are given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The Lectures commence WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, and will be continued to Easter. The Public are admitted on paying the College Fees.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY can be had at 149, Strand, by those unable to attend Public Lectures. During the Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer Holidays Professor Tennant gives a short Elementary Course of Lectures on Mineralogy, Geology, and Palaeontology, adapted to a Juvenile Class, at his residence, 149, Strand.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE. NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk, the EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and DECEASED MASTERS OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, sixpence; ditto bound, with pencil, One Shilling; Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE THIRTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE NINTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORE'S PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six. Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. The HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

ONCE AGAIN pronounced the MOST SUCCESSFUL in LONDON. The enormous attendances each Day and Night since the 26th ult. altogether unparalleled since the erection of the Hall.

ON BOXING-DAY NEARLY EIGHT THOUSAND PERSONS Paid for Admission to the Two Performances, and some thousands had to relinquish the attempt to gain admission one hour prior to the commencement of the performances.

ON MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOON, despite the inclemency of the weather, THE VAST HALL WAS AGAIN THROGGED IN EVERY PART, and thousands turned away. THE NEW AND BRILLIANTLY-SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE. Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; Evening Ditto, 7.30. No Fees.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, Gloriously Successful Holiday Programme will be given ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, in addition to the regular performances NIGHTLY AT EIGHT.

THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS during the present week—viz., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. The New and Extraordinarily Successful Programme prepared by the Directors of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

FOR THE CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL will be continued throughout the Holidays, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. The appearance of the peerless Tenor, MR. JOHN RAWLSON, who will sing at every performance; and MR. HUGH DOUGHERTY, the American Harmonist and Comedian, both of whom will appear, in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers. The whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that have been produced for some considerable period.

No fees; no charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and places at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

MONDAY, Jan. 18 to THURSDAY, 21.—Christmas Festivities daily, comprising early Entertainment at 12.30—Arabian Athletics, Performing Dogs, Comic Ballets, &c.; and at 3, Grand Pantomime, "Cinderella," with magnificent Scenery and Transformation.
FRIDAY, 22.—Pantomime, "Cinderella."
SATURDAY, 23.—Concert. Vocalists, Mdlle. Johanna Levier, Mr. Sims Reeves, Violinist, Herr Wilhelm.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.

The Third Series of PUBLIC COMPETITIVE PERFORMANCES will take place at MIDSUMMER, 1875. Twelve Classes for Choral Societies, Solo Singers, and Military Bands. Authorised Editions of the Music to be prepared for performance are published by Messrs. Novello and Co. and Messrs. Metzler and Co. Rules, Lists of Music to be prepared, Forms of Entry, and all other particulars can be had on application at the Secretary's Office, Crystal Palace, S.E. By order, S. FLOOD PAGE, Secretary.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CONCERTS, THURSDAY, JAN. 21.—GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.—Conductor, Mr. Barnby.

Mdlle. Johanna Levier and Mr. Sims Reeves. Herr Wilhelm (his first appearance for several years). Programme: Overture, "Guillaume Tell," Rossini; Recit. and Air, Schöler (Boselli), Mdlle. Johanna Levier; Concerto for Violin (Mendelssohn), J. Herr Wilhelm; Song, Mr. Sims Reeves; Overture, "St. John the Baptist, G. A. M. c. farren. Part II.: Pastoral Symphony, Beethoven; Recit. and Air, "The soft so 'thorn breeze" (J. Barnby), Mr. Sims Reeves. Violin Solos: (a), Romance (b), Paraphrase of Chopin's Larchetto, Herr Wilhelm; Lieders (a), "Zuleika," Mendelssohn; (b), "V. ein" (Schubert), Mdlle. Johanna Levier; "Kaisermarsch," Wagner. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and Admission, 1s., at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Pall-mall; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, LONDON BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Director, Mr. John Bossey. Ninth Year. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock—Artists: Madame Sherrington and Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Antoinette Sterling and Madame Osborne Williams; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Piano-forte, Mdlle. L. Brun. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 8s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s.—13s. at Austin's, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Bossey and Co., 235, Regent-street, W.

THE ANNUAL BALL of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst.

Admission of Fifty Performers. Principal M.C., Mr. Thomas Butler. Five Tickets, 10s.; Double Tickets, 18s., to include refreshments on a liberal scale. Evening Dress indispensable. Early application for Tickets recommended. May be had of the Governor and Committee (vide the "Morning Advertiser" of the 16th inst.), the Past Officers, the Stewards of the late Anniversary Dinner; at Austin's Ticket-office, 23, Piccadilly; Hays's Ticket-office, Royal Exchange-buildings; and, at 127, Fleet-street, of WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

Mr. Disraeli has returned to town, and the first Cabinet Council of the year has been held. The public is informed that the Premier has left his quiet retirement with his health sufficiently re-established to meet the engagements which lie before him. It is to be hoped that this is so. The right hon. gentleman has won for himself a foremost place in the respect and solicitude of his fellow-countrymen. Whether in office or in opposition, they regard him with admiration, and would be sorry to miss him from his place. Quite apart from any programme of policy to which he and his colleagues may have committed themselves for the ensuing Session, the people of the United Kingdom watch his career with personal interest. It seems probable that he will be able to discharge his duties for the next few months, as head of the Government and leader of the House of Commons, without exacting from his physical strength a tax too heavy to be paid. Happily, in the sphere which he now fills he is not a fussy man. He knows how to guide the movements of his Government without incessant interference. He is not prone to needless worry. He can reserve his powers for occasions worthy of their exercise. It is not probable that they will be greatly tried during the coming Session. No ambitious policy is anticipated from him; no dangerous crises are foreseen. The conduct and defence of the measures thought likely to be submitted to Parliament under the auspices of his administration will be left mainly to the respective political heads of the departments to which they belong. No one, of course, can reasonably shut his eyes to the possible occurrence of some accident which may involve a critical struggle of parties. But, perhaps, few Parliamentary Sessions during the last two decades have been entered upon with less serious demands upon the anxieties and energies of the chief of the Cabinet than will be that which is now at hand by Mr. Disraeli.

It is otherwise in France. There domestic political affairs are at sixes and sevens. The French Republic resembles an open boat without sail, oars, or rudder; tossed to and fro upon a troubled sea in utter helplessness. Marshal MacMahon, the President, cannot prevail upon the National Assembly to put into his hands the legal instrumentality by which he desires to exercise the authority nominally committed to his trust. He refers in vain to the understanding upon which he originally took office. He implores, but is not heeded; he threatens, but no one appears to be scared. His Cabinets, one after another, are defeated, and he himself is driven to the necessity of soliciting the aid of various party chiefs, but to no useful purpose. France is just now virtually without a Government; without permanent organic institutions, and without any promising prospect of either. She is not a Republic, except in name; she is not a Monarchy, Legitimist or Constitutional; she is not an Empire, under the sway of a personal or dynastic authority. She may be said to be in a condition of political solution, and no one can tell how or in what form she may eventually crystallise. Not a single Parliamentary party can stand by its own strength. None is disposed to compromise, even if compromise were possible. Even a military dictatorship seems to be out of the question whilst President MacMahon is at the head of the army. No wonder that political crises leading to nothing are perpetually succeeding one another. After all, however, the situation might be a worse one. There is a storm in the upper regions which does not very seriously affect those who gaze upon it from below. The grass grows, the cattle feed, the soil is duly sown, the harvest is reaped, without much reference to the noisy turmoil which is going on overhead—save that some vague apprehension lest the hurly-burly may descend to a nether belt of atmosphere

excites timidity by weakening confidence in regard to industrial and commercial enterprise.

Spain, as we have seen, has suddenly emerged from deplorable confusion into the sunlight of hope. The progress of Alfonso XII. through the country he has been called upon and has undertaken to rule has been, thus far, outwardly flattering. There is much talk of the popular enthusiasm evoked by his presence wherever he goes; but the talk, we suspect, represents rather the wishes of partisans than the judgment of impartial observers. We are not sure that the best support he has yet received may not be derived from the frothy and boastful manifesto of Don Carlos. It is true that many a day dawns in brightness which is subsequently overclouded, and which sets in tempests as well as in darkness. The youth of seventeen years, who now ascends the throne of the ancient Spanish Monarchy amidst the plaudits of no small number of his subjects, has before him a task demanding Herculean powers. He exhibits upon the surface of his character generous sympathies, and, no doubt, some principles of right have been imbedded in his nature by the heavy pressure of adversity. He will need all the assistance that true-hearted and right-minded men can give him. The materials with which he has to deal are heterogeneous, unpliant, and mutually conflicting. The instrumentalities with which he must, perforce, work, are far from being uniformly trustworthy. The strength of the opposition which he will have to subdue is scarcely yet developed; and, we need hardly add, that his success is, to say the least of it, problematical. But, in so far as the cause of order, liberty, and national progress is identified with his elevation to the throne, need we affirm that he will command the best wishes of every enlightened Englishman?

Mr. Disraeli has no visible prospect of being troubled during the coming Session by questions of foreign policy. Internationally, Europe is quiet, nor does there seem much likelihood of its peace being interrupted. Her Majesty will, no doubt, inform Parliament that she continues to receive the most friendly assurances from all foreign Powers. The recent visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Paris, and the warm welcome which he there received, although not likely to obtain recognition in so formal a state document as that addressed to both Houses of Parliament on their reassembling after the autumnal recess, gives us, nevertheless, a cheering illustration of the "entente cordiale" which binds together the French and British people—a tie which, we hope, will be ere long strengthened by the successful construction of a railway tunnel under the Straits of Dover. It is certainly a matter of gratification to know that we are upon the best terms with our nearest neighbour, regarded but half a century ago as "our natural enemy." And, whatever may chance in the political world under Mr. Disraeli's administration, we rejoice to believe that our intimate but informal alliance with France will be solicitously conserved.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House.

Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. William Gray officiated.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have driven out daily in various parts of the island, and have visited Newport and Cowes. Her Majesty and the Princess have also paid a visit to Lady Biddulph.

The Queen has entertained at dinner the Duke of Richmond, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane.

Her Majesty has contributed the sum of £100 towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent railway accident near Oxford; and the Bishop of London has forwarded to the Newport-market Refuge and Industrial School £25, being part of a sum entrusted to him for charitable purposes by the Queen. Her Majesty has also sent presents of pheasants to the Royal Free Hospital, the Charing-cross Hospital, and other charitable institutions of the metropolis for the use of the patients.

The Duke of Connaught and Sir William Jenner left Osborne the end of last week.

Prince Leopold is regaining strength.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Bradford Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Shropshire, in the room of the late Viscount Hill.

A facsimile of the Queen's reply (transcribed by Princess Beatrice) to the delegates who presented to her Majesty the address from the French nation is to be printed and a copy sent to all the municipalities which furnished signatures.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Earl of Leicester was brought to a close with a grand ball, yesterday week, at Holkham Hall, to which the principal families of West Norfolk were invited to meet the Royal guests. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Sandringham on Saturday last. The Prince and Princess and the elder members of their family attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. L. W. T. Dale, Vicar of Chiswick, officiated. The celebration of Prince Albert Victor's birthday was deferred until Monday, in consequence of the absence of his parents at Holkham. The birthday festivities customary at Sandringham took place, and in the evening Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke gave a performance at Sandringham House, to which some of the residents of the neighbourhood were invited.

Saturday being the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's death, a commemorative service was held in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary. The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial visited the sarcophagus which contains the remains of Napoleon III.

Prince and Princess Belosselsky have left Claridge's Hotel for Torquay.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has been staying for several weeks with the Duchess of Cambridge, has returned to Germany.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharane have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Elveden Hall, Thetford.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Olga Münster have left Prussia House on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burghley House, Stamford.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and Countess de Jarnac have returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from visiting Lord Carlingford and Frances, Countess Waldegrave, at Strawberry Hill.

His Excellency the Greek Minister returned to the Greek Legation, in Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, on Saturday last from The Hague.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place from Alnwick Castle.

The Duke of Leeds has left the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa have arrived in town from their seat in Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont have left the Pulteney Hotel.

The Marquis of Salisbury returned to town, on Tuesday, from Hatfield.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their mansion on Carlton House-terrace from Walmer Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived in town from Knowsley.

Earl and Countess Brownlow have left England for Italy.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles and Lady Blanche Conyngham arrived at their residence at Rutland-gate, on Saturday last, from Bifrons, near Canterbury.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford, who have been among the guests of Mr. Gerard and Lady Augusta Sturt, at Critchill, have returned to town.

The Earl and Countess of Romney have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Countess of Stradbroke has arrived in town from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl of Malmesbury arrived at his residence in Stratford-place, on Saturday last, from Heron Court.

The Earl of Ellesmere has arrived in town from Worsley Hall, near Manchester.

Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci have left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury at Savernake, Wilts.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli arrived in town on Monday from Crichel, Wimborne.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Monday from Pynes, Exeter.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, arrived in town on Saturday last from his seat in Lancashire.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has returned to his official residence at Whitehall from Northampton.

The marriage of Miss Reuter, daughter of Baron and Baroness Reuter, with Count Albert Magnus Otto Steenbock, secretary to the Swedish and Norwegian Legation, was solemnized, on Thursday morning, at St. George's, Hanover-square. Among the wedding party were the Turkish Ambassador and Miss Musurus, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild, the Italian Minister, the Minister for the Netherlands, the Persian Minister and Princess Malcom, and a large party of foreign nobility. Among the English guests were the Hon. Mrs. Le Poer French, Dowager Lady Bateman, Sir Balliol and Lady Brett, Lady Jessel, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Lady Dalrymple, Sir Henry and Lady Rawlinson, Sir Arnold and Lady Kemball, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Sir Julius Benedict, Lady and Miss Paget, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, and Mr. A. Blumenthal. The breakfast took place at Baron Reuter's residence, 18, Kensington Palace-gardens.

A marriage will take place at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, on the 27th inst., between Major Charles Clitherow Gore, 83rd Regiment, son of the Hon. Lady and the late Hon. Sir Charles Gore, and Miss Maria Cator, second daughter of Lady Louisa and the late Rev. Thomas Cator.

The marriage of Mr. Sackville Stopford, M.P., and Miss Rashleigh will take place on Feb. 4.

The tenantry of Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., at Stalbridge, Dorset, have presented him with an illuminated address on the occasion of his marriage.

A fancy-dress ball was given on the 6th inst. at Ballynatray, in the county of Cork, by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. More Smyth; and on Wednesday a fancy-dress ball was given at the Brighton Pavilion by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blackwood to upwards of 250 guests.

MR. PHELPS AS FALSTAFF.

In the list of his comic characters, the Falstaff of Mr. Phelps holds a distinguished place. The artist has played in all three of the poet's delineations, and has had eminent success in each. Some rigid critics object that his style is dry and hard, wanting in the geniality of Munden and Dowton; but this is no defect, if it be one at all, of the actor. The flexibility of his predecessors was no merit of theirs, but was natural to them as individuals; and, in so acting, they acted not Falstaff, but themselves. With this achievement they were satisfied; and the public, recognising a resemblance, were content with the result. But they paid little or no attention at all to the profounder meanings of the text, and never affected to be critical. Mr. Phelps's acting is the reverse of all this. His portrait of the fat old transgressor is a work of art, and aims at showing the mind of the character, and provoking thought in the spectator, as well as laughter. This is most effectually done. Of Shakespeare's three versions of the corpulent old knight, that of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is supposed by some to be inferior to the former two. This is a most ignorant and unfounded assertion. That the Falstaff in love is a different man from Falstaff in war or in his cups may be granted; but what man evinces not precisely the same difference between the bustler in the world's business and the retired voluptuary who seeks to amuse his leisure by an affair of the heart—such a heart, or so much of it, as may be supposed to have survived the wear and tear of a corrupt life? It is, indeed, a different Falstaff—one, indeed, that can scarcely be fitted in with the chronology and events of the two historic dramas; but on its own ground it admirably maintains its position, and fulfils the new conditions of an altogether lighter and fictitious action. Mr. Phelps always does his best in the part, and his most competent admirers never fail to derive from his performance as much instruction as pleasure.

At the annual meeting, on Tuesday, of the shareholders in the Norwich Union Fire Office, a dividend of £20 upon every paid-up share of £30 was declared.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Dr. Ball, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has issued his farewell address to the electors of the University of Dublin. The Speaker's warrant for the election arrived at the Hanaper Office on Tuesday. The nomination will be held to-day (Saturday). The polling will begin on Monday, and will last five days.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., delivered an address at Halifax, on Monday night, on the Local Government Board and the Public Health Act. He explained the objects of that measure, and pointed out in what way it has worked well; but he recognised that there is more to be done in the same direction, and made various suggestions with a view to set forth the principles that should guide future legislation, especially recommending the adoption of the system of county boards.

Sir James Hogg, in addressing his constituents at the Truro Agricultural Exchange on Wednesday, announced that the Government intended to introduce a bill to provide better house accommodation for the poor in large towns. Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., also spoke in favour of Mr. Read's bill to compensate tenants for unexhausted improvements.

A banquet in celebration of the return of Sir John Lubbock and Sir Sydney Waterlow for Maidstone took place in that town on Wednesday evening—Mr. Charles Ellis in the chair. Both members reviewed the work of the past Session, and pointed out that the Liberal party has still important work to do.

A banquet in celebration of the return of Messrs. Stanhope and Starkey for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire was given, on Wednesday, in the Armoury at Huddersfield. Mr. George Armitage presided, and about 400 or 500 persons were present.

Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," at a banquet which took place in Scarborough on Wednesday evening. He confessed that the freedom of opposition was more congenial to his taste than the responsibility of office; but he rejoiced at the change which had taken place in the House of Commons, both for its immediate results and also for the indirect effect it would have on the nation.

Mr. H. T. Davenport has issued his address to the electors of Stoke-on-Trent, announcing himself as an independent supporter of the Government. Mr. Walton, the working men's candidate, is in the field. An address has been got up requesting Dr. Kenealy to stand.

Colonel Alexander, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Ayr on Tuesday. He condemned the Government Endowed Schools Bill, remarking that he hoped Mr. Disraeli would not on any future occasion strain the loyalty of his followers by asking them to vote for a clause which he himself could not understand. With reference to the Public Worship Act, he explained that, while he did not sympathise with the Ritualists, he doubted whether the measure would answer the expectations of its promoters; and, as a proof of his own Protestantism, he instanced his vote in favour of Mr. Newdegate's motion for the inspection of convents. He did not feel himself warranted in supporting the Permissive Bill. At the close of his address the hon. member received a vote of confidence.

Addressing his constituents at Hawick, on Tuesday night, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan defended Mr. Gladstone's Government from the recent attacks of Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, and expressed an opinion that the Liberal party would in time return to power, and be able to carry out further measures of reform.

Mr. Tremayne, M.P., the Conservative member for East Cornwall, addressed his constituents at Wadebridge, on Tuesday, upon local taxation, tenant right, turnpikes, and other agricultural topics. He expressed himself sanguine that good measures on these subjects would be promptly introduced by Mr. Disraeli.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting in Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, in favour of the women's suffrage movement. The speakers included several Nonconformist ministers and other representatives of the Liberal party in the town and district. Miss Sturge argued that when Judges of the land placed the political rights of women on a level with those of dogs and horses it was no wonder that brutal men should think they had a right to batter and bruise and beat them. Resolutions in favour of the movement were carried.

Mr. Gamble, Q.C., of Dublin, was on Tuesday presented with an address by the members of the Rochdale Conservative Association in recognition of the spirited manner in which he had contested the borough at the last election. Next day he was entertained at a banquet.

A company numbering over 300 assembled on Monday, in the Guildhall, Cambridge, to celebrate the seventh annual banquet of the Junior Conservative Club. Both the borough members, Messrs. Marten and Smollett, were present, and their healths were drunk with great enthusiasm.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., addressed his constituents at Calne, yesterday week. He attributed the fall of the Liberal Administration partly to its successes and partly to its errors. The great measures it had passed had satisfied the larger portion of the reforming party, and reduced it into a minority. The attempt to pass many bills in one Session had led to failures, and brought discredit on the Government. Its educational policy had spread discontent and distrust; and, lastly, a great portion of the Liberal party had gone off after crotchets. He deprecated any indulgence in undignified speculations as to how the Liberals could best get back into office, and indicated the practical questions to which the party might well turn its attention.

The Great Northern Railway Company notify that the time for which first, second, and third class return tickets will be available will be for any distance up to and including fifty miles, seven days; exceeding fifty miles, one calendar month. Sunday will not be counted as one of the days for which return tickets will be available.

The following have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—Ernest St. Clair Pemberton, Arthur Francis Hopkirk, R. M. B. F. Kelly, William Hugh Williams, Francis Edward Dyke Acland, Alfred Percy Codd, the Hon. George Augustus Anson, Andrew Graham Thomson, Lindsay Sherwood Newmarch, Frederick Manley Glubb, Arthur Austen McGregor Layard, James Dunbar Guthrie, Henry Melville Johnstone, Thomas Barton Shaw, Frederic Edmond Kent, Henry Martin Sandbach, Maurice William Palmer Block, Frederick Crofton Heath, Arthur William Addison Carey, Arthur Sydney Macdonnel Ritchie, Henry Gerald Pelly, Francis James Stopford, Herbert Charles Steward, Charles Pridaux Triscott, James David Barry, George James Francis Talbot, Arnold Charles Burmester, John Shiffner, John James Porteous, Arthur Cadell Tait Boileau, John William Babington Meade, Cecil Edward Reynolds, Edward Ford, William George Massy, Jan. Stuart Edmonstone Dunlop, Henry Liston Dunlop.



MR. PHELPS AS FALSTAFF, AT THE GAITY THEATRE.



THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION: GOWHATTY, ASSAM.



THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION: THE DUFFLA HILLS, WITH THE SNOWY RANGE OF THIBET.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 14.

Unhappy France is in the midst of another Ministerial crisis. Spite of the warnings of MM. Dufaure and Casimir Perier, the Government persisted in bringing the Senate Bill before the National Assembly apart from the other Constitutional measures, and the result was an adverse vote, which compelled it to resign. It could hardly have happened otherwise, for to have decided the character of the Senate was really to have determined the form of Government which should succeed the Septennate. The Ministers came armed for the combat with a message from Marshal MacMahon, in which he insisted upon the constitution of an Upper Chamber; but Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Republicans alike saw plainly enough that the whole affair was but an Orleanist manoeuvre, and the personal intervention of the Marshal failed to impress them in the manner which the Duc de Broglie and General de Chabaud Latour had fondly anticipated.

The resignation of the Ministry was accepted in the first instance by the President of the Republic, who successively called to his assistance the Duc de Broglie, the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, and M. Dufaure. But the situation seemed so uncertain, the Parliamentary majority so unstable, that all three declined the task of constituting a new Administration; so that the Marshal has requested his former Ministers to remain provisionally at their posts, postponing the formation of a new Government until after the Assembly has pronounced itself on the other constitutional measures. These will come on for discussion when the Chamber has finished with the Military Reorganisation Bill, which has been occupying its attention during the last three or four days.

On Sunday there will be an electoral contest in the Hautes Pyrénées, the poll taken in that department a fortnight ago having resulted in none of the candidates obtaining a sufficient majority. M. Brahouban, the Radical nominee, who secured on that occasion the smaller number of votes, retires in favour of M. Alicot, who comes forward as a Septennatist, and is opposed by M. Cazeaux, a Bonapartist. The struggle promises to be an animated one, but it is generally thought that M. Alicot will be elected.

The Lord Mayor of London, who has now returned to his civic duties, will have had ample opportunities during his stay here of contrasting the Parisian cuisine with the more solid menus in fashion at the Mansion House. On two occasions he dined with the President of the Republic, in addition to which the Préfet of the Seine gave a grand banquet in his honour; Lord Lyons also entertained him; and the English Chamber of Commerce over here—an institution founded by the leading British traders domiciled in Paris, with the view to a mutual protection of interests—entertained him at a magnificent déjeuner at the Grand Hotel. Besides which, on Sunday, the correspondent of a London daily paper feasted him. He appears to have been received everywhere with much the same distinction as the crowned head of an important European State. The Tribunal of Commerce struck a medal in honour of his visit; and the other evening, when he visited the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, to witness the performance of the gorgeous spectacular piece, "Round the World in Eighty Days," the audience rose on his entering the ex-Imperial box, which had been reserved for him, while the orchestra played "God Save the Queen," amidst the most demonstrative applause. The director of the Opéra Comique had invited him to be present at his last bal masqué, but the invitation was prudently declined. Fancy what a scandal would have been created in the Court of Common Council had he accepted it, especially as we have no Lord Chamberlain over here to issue remonstrances respecting the lowliness of ladies' corsages or the length of their jupons. Enterprising Parisian *commerçants* are now pressing his name into their advertisements—one dealer in perfumery announcing that his Lordship took away with him thirty bottles of a certain miraculous water, and inviting the Parisians to follow so august an example. On Monday we learn that the Lord Mayor and his suite were entertained at a banquet and a ball by the municipality of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and that on Tuesday the civic party left for England.

President MacMahon gave a grand ball, the first of the season, at the Elysée last night. More than 6000 persons are stated to have been present.

The Committee on the liquidation of Napoleon the Third's civil list propose to give his heirs 4,000,000*fr.*, the State retaining the museums of Pierrefonds and Fontainebleau and the pictures and other works of art.

M. Mathieu Bodet, the Minister of Finance, has addressed a lengthy financial report to Marshal MacMahon, which figures in the *Journal Officiel*. From this document it would appear that there is a deficit of *fr.* 3,720,000 on the revenue of 1874, while the estimates for 1875 show one of *fr.* 3,540,000. As it is repugnant to the Assembly to levy fresh imposts, M. Bodet suggests that the difficulty should be overcome by certain radical improvements in the mode of raising the taxes. He calls attention to numerous cases in which the State is defrauded, and proposes that a strict control should be exercised over wine-sellers, brewers, distillers, and sugar refiners.

M. Emile Pereira, the well-known financier, who gave to France its first line of railway—that from Paris to St. Germain—and who, with his brother Isaac, established the two celebrated *crédit mobilier*, died on Wednesday week at his residence in Paris. At his funeral, which took place on Friday, all the leading Parisian financiers and deputations from the various railway companies were present.

On Saturday, the second anniversary of the death of Napoleon III., a religious ceremony was performed at the Church of St. Augustin, and attracted a numerous assemblage, including Princess Mathilde, M. Rouher, General Fleury, and other leading Bonapartists.

SPAIN.

On the arrival of King Alfonso at Marseilles, on Thursday week, he was greeted by the Spanish Minister of Marine, the Marquis de Molins, General Espivent de Villeboisnet, M. de Tracy, Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône, the Mayor of Marseilles, Señor Zavala, the Spanish Consul and the Vice-Consul, and nearly all the Spanish residents. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of chasseurs formed the guard of honour. After having experienced a most cordial reception, the King proceeded in the carriage of Señor Vidal, a Spanish merchant, to the Hôtel de Marseille, where dinner was served to a company numbering forty-four, among whom were General Espivent, M. de Tracy, the Prince of Monaco, the Duke de Rivas, the Marquis de Molins, the Conde de Balmaseda, and Señor Miranda. During the drive to the hotel the King received the warmest greetings from the populace. The procession consisted of forty carriages. After dinner the King embarked on board the frigate *Los Navas* de Tolosa, accompanied by all the authorities, who shortly after took their leave. The ships of the Spanish squadron were hung with flags, and the yards were manned by seamen, who cheered lustily as his Majesty stepped the deck of a Spanish frigate. The vessels in the port made a great display of bunting, and cheers came

from them as the Royal boat passed by. Salvoes of artillery were fired from the batteries.

It is related that on the departure of the Royal squadron from Marseilles on the following morning, the newspaper correspondents had been allotted places on board one of the ships; but, on the arrival of the King on board the *Navas* de Tolosa, he found that the correspondents of the *Gauleis* and of the *Havas* Agency had got on board the Royal frigate by mistake. His Majesty graciously gave them permission to remain on board, seeing that it would have been tedious and difficult for them to make their way to the vessel assigned to them; and, somewhat later, the King, not wishing to give evidence of special favour, sent a boat to the other ship to invite all the correspondents to come on board the *Navas*. On their arrival they were invited to a dinner, at which the Chevalier Murphy presided as the representative of the King.

In reply to the congratulations sent by Queen Isabella to the Pope on the Epiphany, his Holiness sent his apostolic benediction to Queen Isabella and her family, adding that, having learnt that the King, her son, was about to proceed to Spain, he sent his dear godson his blessing, praying that the Most High would grant him all sorts of happiness in the difficult task he was about to undertake.

The Royal squadron, consisting of the *Navas* de Tolosa, the *Numancia*, the *Vittoria*, and the *Ville de Cadix* reached Barcelona at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and anchored inside the port at nine. A Royal salute from the fleet and Mont Juich formally signified the presence of his Majesty, and General Martinez Campos and other officials went off to the *Navas* de Tolosa, which conveyed the King. At their reception Alfonso XII. made a brief speech, declaring it to be his intention to govern constitutionally; and it was arranged that the landing should take place at eleven, at the water-stairs at the foot of the Place of Peace. A pavilion with throne had been erected, and here had gathered all the civil and military authorities of the province, with numerous delegates from the various public bodies of all Spain. In the midst of the Royal salute from the fleet and the fort the Royal barge, flying the violet and golden Royal flag of Spain, touched the land, the fleet having manned yards, and the air being full of vociferous cheering from the ships and the shore. As the King landed, a loyal address was delivered by the Mayor of Barcelona in the name of the city, to which the King made a brief reply.

A special despatch to the *Daily News* says:—"A carriage was in waiting, but he preferred to mount his white charger, and when mounted he accepted the addresses and congratulations of many national, provincial, and municipal bodies; then, preceded by an escort of cavalry and by the official bodies, he rode alone some little distance in front of his staff and suite, across the Place of Peace, and under a triumphal arch up the broad tree-girdled avenue of the Rambla. He looked very gallant and king-like as, dexterously managing his spirited charger, he rode by himself between the files of soldiers controlling the enthusiastic populace, to whom he bowed low, right and left. He wore an undress military uniform, with gold-laced cap, and his seat in the saddle proved his English training."

A procession of great length and magnificence followed the route of the Rambla, and then to the right to the cathedral, where the King was to be present at the singing of a Te Deum. On reaching the precincts of the cathedral he was met by a procession of priests, headed by the Archbishop carrying a canopy. The King dismounted, reverently knelt, and kissed a crucifix presented by the Archbishop. Then, holding in his hand the sacred relic kept in the cathedral, he entered the building with all sacerdotal pomp and was escorted to the altar, where he and his suite remained during a magnificent celebration of the Te Deum. From the cathedral, where women kissed his hands and his clothes, the King was escorted in procession to the Civic Hall in the Plaza de Constitución, where rooms had been fitted up for his reception. After a déjeuner many presentations were made in the ancient Civic Hall, hung with tapestry, on the dais of which a throne had been erected. In the afternoon a review was held on the Rambla. In the evening there was a state dinner, at which King Alfonso drank to the reorganisation of the army and navy; "not," he observed, "to promote war, but to maintain peace." "Peace," said his Majesty, "is the happiness of nations, and I have been called to restore it to Spain."

On Sunday, after attending mass, the King received deputations from the ladies and workmen of Barcelona, and laid the first stone of a public institution. He left at two p.m. for Valencia.

To the Prefect of Barcelona and several deputations who went on board to welcome his Majesty the King said:—"I am pleased at re-entering Spain by way of Barcelona. I know the wants of Catalonia. Of the titles I bear, the one of which I am proudest is that of Count of Barcelona."

King Alfonso had an excellent passage from Barcelona. On entering the roads of Valencia, on Monday, the frigate was boarded by numerous deputations. The commandant of the French war-ship *Vigie* came to pay his respects to his Majesty, who, in reply, said:—"I owe much to France, where I have passed a long exile. I am pleased to find that the first foreign sailors to greet me on my arrival in my native country are Frenchmen." On landing at the port he was blessed by the Cardinal, amid the cheering of a vast multitude on shore and afloat. After receiving various deputations and addresses, the young King mounted his horse and proceeded to the city by the broad road, three miles in length, which leads to it from Grao. There were great crowds all along the line of route, and much enthusiasm was exhibited. On reaching Valencia the King went to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was celebrated, and afterwards to the Chapel of the Virgin. As at Barcelona, a number of pigeons were let loose as emblems of peace. On Tuesday his Majesty visited the hospitals, received deputations, and went to the theatres.

The King left Valencia early on Wednesday morning, arriving at Aranjuez shortly after nine. All the stations on his route were decorated with flags and triumphal arches. Bands played the Royal march. He was everywhere warmly received.

His Majesty was to enter Madrid on Thursday. The Minister of the Interior has invited the members of the diplomatic body to witness the entry in the Puerta del Sol from the balconies of the Ministry.

Marshal Espartero, whose death was falsely reported on Carlist authority, has written to the King congratulating him on his accession.

A decree has been issued by the Cabinet restoring titles of nobility, and also the Royal arms on the coins, army standards, and public documents.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of Grace and Justice to the Church dignitaries to the effect that, if the Church and the nation have suffered countless evils from the effects of sterile disturbances, the advent of an illustrious Prince, Catholic, like his great ancestors, and decided to repair past injuries, affords them now hopes of better days. The relations with the Holy See, interrupted by the injustices and excesses of recent times, would be re-established, and the Catholic Church and its ministers will have all the protection due from a nation eminently Catholic.

In face of the new aspect of events Don Carlos has issued a protesting proclamation. He says:—"Spaniards,—The Revolution absurdly seeks, by proclaiming as King of Spain a Prince of my family, to reconcile itself with the Monarchy and the Legitimacy. I am the Legitimacy. I am the representative of the Monarchy in Spain, and, because I am so, I rejected with sovereign contempt the unworthy proposals which the Revolutionists of September dared to make to me before consummating their work of fatal disloyalty. Since then the Revolution knows I cannot be its King. Head of the august family of the Bourbons in Spain, I contemplate with profound sorrow the attitude of my cousin Alfonso, who, with the inexperience of his age, consents to be the instrument of the same men who expelled him from his fatherland with his mother, overwhelmed with insults and outrages. Notwithstanding, I do not protest. My dignity and the dignity of my army permit no other protest than that uttered with irresistible eloquence by the mouths of our cannon. The proclaiming of Prince Alfonso, so far from closing against me the gates of Madrid, opens to me, on the contrary, the way for the regeneration of our beloved country. It is not in vain that a new epoch of pretorianism offends Spanish pride. It is not in vain that my invincible volunteers have taken up arms. They who knew how to conquer at Epaulat, at Alpinos, Montejura, Castelfolli, Sommorostro, Abuerzuzo, Castillon, Cordova, and Urnieta, will know how to prevent a new insult to our magnanimous Spain, another scandal to civilised Europe. Called to crush the revolution in our country, I will crush it whether it shows the savage ferocity of shameless impiety or whether it shelters and conceals itself beneath the cloak of a pretended piety. Spaniards! By our God, by our Spain, I swear to you that, faithful to my holy mission, I will keep our glorious flag unstained. It symbolises the saving principles which are to-day our hope, and which will be tomorrow our salvation. Given at my Royal head-quarters of Vera, Jan. 6, 1875, CARLOS."

According to advices received in Madrid, the Carlists have been routed at Balmaseda, and at Mataro in the province of Barcelona. They are also said to have been defeated in an attack upon the troops escorting a convoy of supplies to Viana, in Navarre. A telegram from Valencia states that a body of Carlist cavalry came within three quarters of an hour's march of that city on Sunday morning.

A telegram from Berlin states that an understanding has been come to between Germany, Russia, and Austria, by which each of these Powers will shortly recognise King Alfonso; and the other European Governments will, it is supposed, acknowledge the new Monarchy at the same time.

It is announced from Berlin that orders have been sent to the gun-boat *Albatross*, at Christiansund, and to the *Nautilus*, at Madeira, to return to Santander. The *Nautilus* has already arrived there. The *Kiel Gazette* says that the German Admiralty has made every preparation for dispatching the steam-corvettes *Victoria Luise* and *Augusta*, if necessary, to Spanish waters without loss of time. It is stated that the return of the German gun-boats to Santander is due to the outrage committed by Carlists on the brig *Gustav*.

The cable between Santander and Bilbao is open for traffic.

ITALY.

The Pope received an Irish deputation on Sunday. The Rector of the Irish College read an address expressing Ireland's devoted affection; and his Holiness, in reply, praised the sentiments and fidelity of the Irish laity, and requested them to tell those from whom they came that if they entertained a warm affection for the common father of the faithful, he loved them no less dearly in return. A present of 16,000*fr.* was brought by the deputation.

A party of French priests presented the Pope with thirty magnificently-bound volumes, containing addresses from 160 foreign bishops and 3,000,000 of the faithful, begging the Holy Father to consecrate the Universal Church to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. His Holiness, it is stated, received the deputation with great cordiality.

The Pope gave an audience, on Tuesday, to the Professors and students of the Scotch College, who presented their congratulations. His Holiness afterwards received the generals of religious orders. Replying to their address, he gave them advice, and especially recommended them to keep up the spirit of religion.

Twelve supplementary elections to the Parliament were held on Sunday, and resulted in the return of nine members of the Right and two of the Left. In one case a second ballot will be necessary.

GERMANY.

The Japanese Prince Yoshihisa-Kita-Sirahawa was received, on Thursday week, by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

The reopening of the German Parliament, on Thursday week, was not attended by any noteworthy incident. Prince Bismarck was ill, suffering from a cold, and was not present. There was a good representation of the military element on the Ministerial benches. After a very brief discussion, the first and second readings of the bill relating to the consular convention with Russia were passed yesterday week. A motion was introduced declaring that no member could be arrested during the Session except *in flagrante delicto*. In Monday's sitting the Landsturm Bill was read the second time. There was an important vote upon clause 5, which authorises the Government, if necessary, to complete the strength of the landwehr by draughting into it men belonging to the landsturm. This provision was approved by 176 votes against 104. The minority included the members of the Centre and Fortschritt party. The bill introducing civil marriage as obligatory throughout Germany was discussed on Tuesday. It was read the first time, and it was resolved to discuss the second reading in a full sitting of the House. During the debate preceding the vote, Dr. Faustle, the Bavarian Minister of Justice, pointed out that the clause of the bill by which the ecclesiastical matrimonial courts in Bavaria will be abolished did not violate either Bavaria's reserved rights or the concordat with Rome. He added that, notwithstanding the concordat, civil matrimonial courts existed in the Bavarian Palatinate. In conclusion, the Minister said the distress caused in Bavaria by the conditions for contracting marriage could only be terminated by a minute definition of the limits of jurisdiction between Church and State.

Last year 1700 of the Roman Catholic clergy were imprisoned or otherwise punished within the limits of the empire. The Prussian Diet has been convoked by Royal decree for to-day (Saturday).

The Frankfurt police have dissolved all the Social Democratic working men's societies in that town.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

M. de Glyczy, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, submitted a complete financial statement to the Budget Committee on Monday. After deducting the amount required for the payments due in January—namely, 9,500,000*fr.*—there still remain in the loan 32,000,000*fr.*, and a further sum of 12,000,000*fr.* in the Treasury at the disposal of the Government. These sums would suffice to cover the deficit; but, taking into consideration the irregular manner in which the taxes come in, there would only remain 6,000,000*fr.* for the year

1876. M. Ghyczy proposed, therefore, in order to remove the deficit, to obtain 12,000,000 fl. from the loan, and 13,000,000 fl. from new taxes and augmentations of the existing taxes. As an addition of 5 per cent to the existing taxes was deemed by the Committee too oppressive, he withdrew that proposal and suggested the introduction of a general income tax. By this means it would be possible to carry over 26,000,000 fl. to the Budget of 1876, and, reckoning the other receipts, the revenue in 1876 would cover the expenditure without it being necessary to have recourse to a loan.

RUSSIA.

Wednesday being New Year's Day according to the Russian calendar, the usual state receptions took place at St. Petersburg. Many orders and promotions were conferred.

A despatch from San Remo states that the Empress of Russia is sufficiently well again to drive out. The Grand Dukes Paul and Sergius have arrived at San Remo.

The Budget for 1875 has been laid before the Council of the Empire. The whole revenue is estimated at 559,300,000 roubles, and the expenditure at 552,100,000 roubles. As compared with 1874, the revenue is estimated to show an increase of 19,500,000 roubles, and the expenditure is also set down at that much more than in 1874. The estimate of revenue exceeds that of expenditure by 300,000 roubles.

An official report on the status of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1873, published by Count Tolstoy, Minister of Public Worship and Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, shows the said Church to have numbered in that year 54,062,068 professed adherents. The recorded births number 3,011,338; the marriages, 610,320; the deaths, 2,429,943. The administrative system of the Church embraces sixty eparchies, of which one has its seat in America. The hierarchy includes three Metropolitans, nineteen Archbishops, thirty-five Bishops, and twenty-seven Vicars Episcopal. The report devotes a prominent place to an obituary notice of the late Bishop Parfeni of Ukutsk, distinguished by his missionary labours among the heathen in Siberia. He claims to have converted 8000 persons in the course of twelve years.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Finance has introduced a bill in the Folkething asking to be empowered to grant subsidies to the sugar refineries on the island of St. Croix.

A bill proposing to commute tithes and secularise the Church property, giving the clergy salaries in lieu thereof, has been thrown out by the Opposition.

AMERICA.

The House has passed, by 136 to 99, the Finance Bill which the Senate adopted before Christmas. The bill goes to the President, who will approve it.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Boker, at present Minister at Constantinople, as Minister at St. Petersburg.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Senate Committee upon Foreign Relations will report against the ratification of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

General Sheridan's proceedings in Louisiana are causing much excitement. The Governors of Tennessee and Missouri have condemned his action, and the foreign residents in New Orleans deny his statements. Indignation meetings have been held at New York and St. Louis. The former was presided over by the Mayor; and Mr. Evarts, in his speech, expressed a hope that the Republican party would disavow the action of the Executive. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has also protested. A memorial has been sent to the Congress by the Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature. They protest against the military intervention, and declare that the sovereignty of the State has been overthrown. The United States Senate has passed a resolution requesting information on the subject from President Grant. The President has sent a message to Congress justifying his action in the South by a reference to the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, which secures political equality for the coloured population.

INDIA.

A proclamation of the Viceroy was published on Thursday, in an extraordinary edition of the *Official Gazette* of India, which states that evidence has been adduced showing the Guicowar of Baroda to have instigated the attempt to administer poison to Colonel Phayre. It consequently becomes necessary to suspend the Guicowar from the exercise of his power, and make other arrangements for the administration of the State of Baroda. The Viceroy notifies that he temporarily assumes control of the administration, and delegates the necessary powers to a Special Commissioner at Baroda.

The Canadian Parliament will meet on Feb. 4.

Signor Faenzi, the Florence banker, is dead. The Bourse was closed on Monday out of respect for his memory.

A Reuter's telegram from Hong-Kong of last Saturday's date says that the Challenger has left there in continuation of her cruise.

At a meeting, yesterday week, of the Royal Astronomical Society, communications were read from Lord Lindsay, Admiral Ommanney, and other observers of the late transit.

In his last will and testament, the late Elector of Hesse-Cassel divides his personal property, amounting to £700,000 sterling, among his children.

Full details are brought by the Cape mail-steamers of the storm in the colony on Dec. 12. Among the general news it is stated that the transit of Venus was observed at Capetown successfully, and that some excellent photographs were taken.

Yesterday week a duel took place at Athens, in which the Russian Minister accredited to the Court of Greece and the Italian Consul were the combatants. The Russian Minister was wounded by a pistol shot.

The King of Siam has invited the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society to appoint some men of science to go there as his guests, with a view to observing the total eclipse of the sun in April next.

The first marriage of an Old Catholic priest in the canton of Berne took place on the 9th inst., at Bienne. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Protestant pastor and the Old Catholic parish priest of Berne.

The forces of the Peruvian Government, according to a telegram from Valparaiso to the *Times*, encountered Pierola's forces on Dec. 30 and defeated them. Pierola has escaped. It is believed the revolution is at an end.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* says it is proposed to distribute £2000 among such of the officers and men of the Nassau as took part in the destruction of nearly a score of piratical praws in the town of Crang-Crang, on the coast of Sulu, in 1872. A special grant is to be awarded by the Treasury.

The *Leeds Mercury* prints, from information on which it can place full reliance, a recent proclamation issued by the Queen of Madagascar ordering the liberation of all slaves imported into her kingdom since the date of the treaty of 1865, entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of that traffic.

With regard to the military position of Germany, the *Morning Post* gathers from official statements that in 1876 that Power will be able to bring into the field at any point of her frontier, on twelve days' notice, no less than sixteen complete corps-d'armée of 40,000 men each, armed with the latest perfected weapons.

The *Monde Russe* states that a small party of physicians and naturalists at St. Petersburg propose to undertake a series of excursions into the interior of Russia for the purpose of collecting information on the popular medicines used in different parts of the country, the sorcerers and performers of marvellous cures in vogue among the peasantry, and the drugs they employ. The result of the inquiry will be published in parts.

The following is a list of the ships and number of emigrants forwarded to New Zealand by the agent general for that colony during December:—Wellington, for Otago, with 184 souls; Baron Aberdare, Auckland, 164; Fritz Reuter (from Hamburg), Hawke's Bay, 440; Dallam Tower, Wellington, 310; Edwin Fox, Wellington, 265; Fern Glen, Auckland, 189; William Davie, Otago, 170; Tintern Abbey, Canterbury, 318; Timaru (from Glasgow), Otago, 130: total, 2170.

The banns of marriage between Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Duke Philip of Saxony were published on Sunday. The marriage is fixed for the 4th of next month. The civil marriage, which in Belgium must precede the religious service, will be performed by the Burgomaster of Brussels, and the religious ceremony by Monsignor Dechamps, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium. The marriage will be celebrated at the Brussels Royal Palace.

The ship Tintern Abbey, which recently left the Thames for New Zealand, has on board 1230 living birds—viz., black-birds, thrushes, starlings, goldfinches, redpoles, of each 100; hedge-sparrows, 150; linnets, 140; goldfinches, 160; yellow-hammers, 170; and partridges, 110. When the birds arrive in New Zealand they will be let fly under proper authority. There is a heavy penalty enforced against shooting at or injuring them. The New Zealand farmers cannot get on without them, for they will keep down the insects that ravage the crops. The Acclimatisation Society of Canterbury, New Zealand, is persevering in this good public work.

M. Michelet provided by his will that the complete edition of his works, of which he had never sold the copyright, should be prepared by his wife, who had given him much literary assistance during his life. Some of his heirs objected, and brought the subject before the tribunal at Paris, stating that it was to be apprehended that Madame Michelet would publish with the edition writings of her own as her late husband's. The tribunal declared this objection to be unfounded, and decided that Madame Michelet is to prepare the complete edition of the works, which must be published uninterruptedly, and that the copyright for the next forty years is to be put up for sale at the price of 150,000fr., which, it is expected, will be considerably exceeded by the bidders.

The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* says:—"We hear that the name of our late lamented townswoman, Miss Harrison, will be perpetuated in connection with the great work of evangelisation which is being carried on so successfully throughout the Turkish Empire, in which work Miss Harrison took so deep an interest during her lifetime. A Christian college has been established at Aintab, in Central Turkey, and the Turkish Missions Aid Society has recently appropriated £1000, the half of the legacy Miss Harrison bequeathed to the society, towards the endowment of the professorship in the medical department of that college. It is proposed to raise £5000 in Great Britain for the full endowment of the professorship. In this most truly Christian and philanthropic enterprise the two great Christian nations—Great Britain and America—will thus work together hand in hand.

The Correctional Tribunal at Paris recently had before it a young man named Chaise on the charge of obtaining a dinner without the means of paying for it. The prisoner, a clerk out of employment, went into the eating-house kept by M. Legendre, in the Rue Lancry, called for a private room, and then indulged in a luxurious repast, commencing with Ostend oysters, then proceeding to sole-au-gratin, a roasted partridge, followed by parfait and croûtes-au-Madère, the whole washed down by wine at 7fr. the bottle, finishing off with coffee, Chartreuse, and choice cigars, the whole amounting to 27fr. At about ten o'clock he informed the proprietor of the establishment that he had no money, and he was at once arrested. When asked what he had to say, he replied that he was not aware that the house was so expensive a one. The Court sentenced him to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 16fr.

WORK AND WAGES.

More of the South Wales colliers have returned to work; but a large number of ironworkers will be thrown out of employment by the resolution of the Ebbw Vale proprietors to put out all their furnaces at both their principal and branch establishments.

All the colliers employed at the Princess Royal Pit, in the Forest of Dean, the property of a London company, were discharged on Monday, owing to the flooding of the colliery, caused, it is believed, by the abandonment of some neighbouring works. Two hundred men are thus thrown idle.

Mr. Daniel, Q.C., who was appointed the umpire to settle the wages dispute between the West Yorkshire colliery owners and their men, has decided upon a reduction of 12½ per cent., being 7½ per cent less than the proposition of the masters, who gave notice of a 20-per-cent drop.

A meeting of agricultural labourers was held, on Tuesday, at Sevenoaks. Mr. Joseph Arch delivered an address wherein he advocated the extension of the franchise and the establishment of school boards in rural districts. He stated that his idea in promoting the recent agitation was to obtain for the labourer a more definitely-recognised position in society. A resolution empowering the chairman to sign a petition to the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Trevelyan's bill was passed.

An Admiralty circular recently issued contains a form of service, prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used at the launching of any ship or vessel which may in future be added to the Navy.

The well-known travelling Special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. William Simpson, is to give four lectures, next week and the week after, in the Corporation Galleries at Glasgow, at the request of the Trustees of the local Academy for the Fine Arts. He will discuss the history of ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Hindoo, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Chinese, and Japanese art, having studied their monuments all over the East, from the Nile and the Bosphorus to the Ganges and Upper Indus, and thence to Peking and Jeddo. His concluding lecture will describe the processes of "Illustrated Journalism," which eminently concerns our own practice, and his esteemed services to this Journal in peace and war.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England met on Thursday morning, and reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs returned to England from Paris on Tuesday.

Mr. H. Maltby has been elected chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, in succession to Mr. Whaley.

The battalion ball of the 9th (West) Middlesex Volunteers will be held, on Tuesday next, at St. James's Hall.

Arrangements have been made by the North London Railway to meet the views of the London Trades Council in regard to workmen's trains.

Dr. W. Huggins, F.R.S., gave a lecture on Tuesday night, at the London Institution, on the Transit of Venus, which he explained with the aid of diagrams and the magic lantern.

The Bishop of London has sent to the Samaritan Fund of the Middlesex Hospital the sum of £15 out of the money left in his hands by the Empress of Russia for the poor of London.

The Oriental department of the South Kensington Museum has received a valuable consignment from Persia of metal-work, fayence, and armour, collected by Major Murdoch Smith, chief superintendent of the telegraphic establishment.

An able lecture was delivered to the Masonic Archaeological Institute, on Monday, by Mr. Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, to prove that Masonic symbols supplied a key to the common origin of the religions of nations.

Of the thirty-two letter-sorters recently suspended by the Postmaster-General only three have been fully reinstated in their original position; twenty-four have been restored under certain conditions, by one of which several of them forfeit 6s. a week of their pay; and five are wholly dismissed.

"Plough Monday" brought with it, as usual, the recurrence of the old civic custom by which, at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, the official returns of the elections of Common Councilmen on St. Thomas's Day are delivered by the ward clerks. There were no petitions against any of the elections.

On Wednesday night about half the City police force were entertained at a festival in the Bishopsgate School-Rooms, various amusements being provided, and addresses being delivered by Colonel Fraser, Mr. Alfred Rothschild, and other gentlemen. The other half of the force were similarly entertained on Thursday night.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, an estimate of the amounts required for the consolidated rate in the various districts liable to it for the year 1875 was submitted. The total amount required is £458,481. In 1872 the sum was £222,149; in 1873 it was £231,496; and in 1874, £378,171. The annual rateable value of property in the metropolis is £21,058,027.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 99,522, of whom 36,885 were in workhouses and 62,637 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in last year, these figures show a decrease of 6008. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 424, of whom 307 were men, 100 women, and 17 children under sixteen.

The Great Northern Railway Company has given notice that their new line between Finsbury Park and Canonbury, in connection with the North London Railway to Broad-street, will be opened for passenger traffic on Monday next, and that trains will run at short intervals during the day. On Feb. 1 regular communication will be established, and season-ticket holders may exchange Moorgate-street for Broad-street tickets.

Representatives of the metropolitan and suburban railway companies waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, to set forth reasons for a remission of the duty on passenger traffic. Sir Stafford Northcote replied that he could not hold out any hope of a large remission of such taxation, but expressed himself willing to entertain proposals with a view to a readjustment of the duty, and suggested a conference with the Board of Inland Revenue.

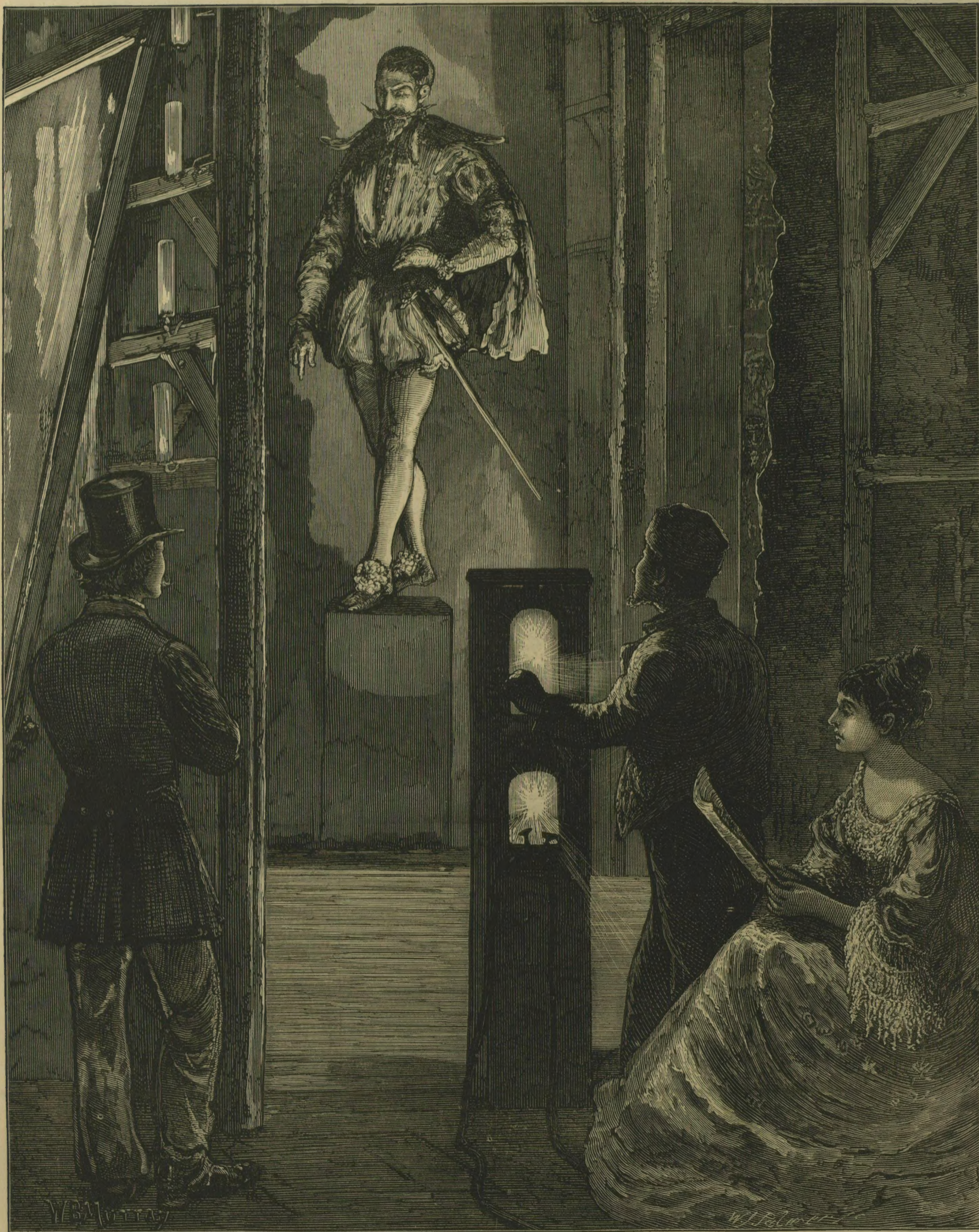
The Chief Commissioner of the metropolitan police has issued an order directing the superintendents of divisions to report on the conduct of those men who were reduced for their insubordination during the late police strike. Any of these who have been without reports for misconduct since that time will be restored to their former position in class. This order affects nearly 200 men, and has, we are told, created a feeling of general satisfaction in the force.

The Food and Fuel Reform Association held a dinner, on Saturday last, at their premises, No. 420, Strand—presided over by Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex, and supported by Professor Caulfield—at which some twenty gentlemen connected with science and with the press were present, to test the merits of a new cooking-stove, which has been designed to economise fuel and to ameliorate the condition of the poor. The dinner was a complete success.

At the forty-first annual meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, on Wednesday, it was reported that, notwithstanding the heavy Parliamentary expenditure of the past year, the assets of the society showed an increase of £1000. The report referred with commendation to the Licensing Act of last Session, which in all but two particulars met with the general approval of the trade. The exceptions were the want of uniformity in hours of closing and the question of grocers' licenses.

The eighth annual meeting of the London Baptist Association was held, on Tuesday, at the new Pastors' College, Metropolitan Tabernacle. The afternoon meeting consisted of ministers and delegates, and was presided over by the newly-elected president, the Rev. W. H. Howieson. After having delivered his inaugural address, nine churches, with their pastors, were received into association. The secretary, the Rev. J. Clifford, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., then read his report, from which it appears that the number of churches in the association are 130, which is six more than last year. These churches represent a membership of 30,313 persons, or 1745 more than last year.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, an important resolution was carried in reference to the Hampstead Hospital. By this resolution the local committee were directed "to proceed, under the reference to them of Oct. 24 last, to obtain plans for the construction of the buildings at Hampstead." An amendment was moved by Mr. Marshall, the representative of Hampstead on the board, and all the arguments against placing the hospital near the heath were repeated in vain. The motion was carried by 28 against 4.—In consequence of the determination of the board to proceed with the erection of a fever hospital at Hampstead, the St. Pancras Vestry has resolved to appeal to the Local Government Board on the subject. Mr. Selater-Booth will be asked to withhold his sanction to the scheme until an opportunity has been found for obtaining the opinion of Parliament.



MODERN GHOST-RAISING: A SKETCH BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE POLYTECHNIC.



"THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE AT TANGIERS."—BY J. E. HODGSON, A.R.A.
EXHIBITED AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

THE MAGAZINES.

Miss Thackeray is ambitious of adding her name to the list of distinguished writers who have borrowed their subjects from Venice; her "Miss Angel," commenced in the *Cornhill* this month, promises to give her high rank among the number. The descriptions of Venetian scenery are exquisite, and attest how thoroughly she has imbibed its spirit. The colouring of her pictures, while by no means exaggerated, is especially gorgeous, and helps us to understand the magic of the Venetian painters. The human interest is, so far, less attractive, except as concerns the heroine, who is no other than Angelica Kauffmann, a character after Miss Thackeray's own heart—"over-praised, over-loved, deceived, and satisfied"—just what she loves to paint. While the magazine thus gains a new attraction, there is no falling off in the excellence of "Three Feathers." The scene in which Trelyon discovers the regard entertained for him by Wenna—betrothed already, as fate will have it—is as pretty as anything Mr. Black has ever written. "The Love and Marriage of Catherine de Bourbon" is a very interesting account of the love-story of the self-sacrificing sister of Henry IV. of France, so shamefully ill-used by her brother, whose chivalry was more conspicuous on the field of battle than in his domestic relations. A still more interesting article is that by Mr. Symonds, on the numerous "feverish recurrences of superstitious panics in Italy during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance," the momentary effect of which, as he acutely remarks, "is quite out of proportion to the slight intellectual power exerted by the prophet in each case." It might have been added that they were reactions against the license of the age. Readable papers on "People Who Will Talk," Mr. Lowell's poems, and the transit of Venus complete an excellent number.

The miscellaneous but agreeable contents of *Macmillan's Magazine* include a highly favourable review of Sir Arthur Helps's last work, by Mr. T. Hughes; a stringent criticism of the performances of some recent Anglo-Latin versifiers, by Mr. T. E. Kebbel; and a continuation of Mr. Stapleton's feeble and ill-natured attack on the Greville memoirs. The best criticism on his strictures is his own—"These comments are hardly worth making." Mr. Kebbel, on the other hand, is a formidable antagonist to the objects of his censures, whom he frequently convicts of obscurity and dissonance. Mr. Irving's Hamlet is the subject of another disparaging critique. "Games at Cards for One Player" contains some very pretty receipts for wasting time. Archbishop Manning and the writer of "Prussia and the Vatican" continue their dispute. The latter has the satisfaction of making his opponent exceedingly angry. One valuable portion of his paper is a list of the new Prussian Church laws, in the order of their enactment, from which their actual scope may be easily ascertained. It is curious to learn that the Bishop of Munster, while compelled by orders from Rome to go to prison rather than comply with a particular law in the Prussian portion of his diocese, regularly conforms to it as regards the parishes situated in Oldenburg, where it has always existed! Notwithstanding which, the writer is of opinion that the recent legislation has been greatly mismanaged—not in its principle, but in its application.

Fraser has two important articles on colonial subjects—one on the finances of New Zealand, which colony is accused of paying her debts out of borrowed money; and a formidable impeachment of the conduct of the Natal Government in the recent affair of Langibalele. The picturesque history of "The Early Kings of Norway" is picturesquely narrated in seven graphic chapters, the first instalment of a work of some compass. The Carlylean character of the style is unmistakable; yet, had we none but internal evidence to guide us, we should rather have attributed it to the hand of a disciple than to that of the master himself. "German Home Life" is full of curious details; and a memoir of Sir Charles Bell renders full justice to this gifted and admirable man. "Quaint Corners of Mediaeval Biography" treat of the eccentric Bishop Meinwert of Paderborn, and Hildebrand, a female devotee disguised as a monk. There are two papers on American subjects—an interesting description of the Teche district in Louisiana and a very favourable, perhaps a little egotistic, account of the settlement of Vineland, in New Jersey, by the founder. The most curious regulation of the commonwealth is that, notwithstanding its name, the public sale of liquor is entirely prohibited.

The action of *Blackwood's* "Alice Lorraine," this month, takes place in two fields, in which the author is equally at home—the field of war and the field of sport. We know not where Mr. Blackmore is most effective, with his rustics, his rector, or his gallant and ingenious young soldier, for the lifting of the cloud over whose fortunes we wait as anxiously as for the issue of "the breaking out of the Woeburn." "Giannetto," commenced this number, gives promise of proving a striking fiction. In subject it is George Eliot's "Armstrong" reversed; a dumb boy mysteriously acquires a magnificent voice, for which he is suspected to have sold himself to Satan. "Idas, an Extravaganza," is an extravaganza indeed, and very appropriately commences with an invocation of "Consus, god of geese." The anserine deity is decidedly propitious. Mr. G. R. Gleig's address to sceptics on "The Great Problem" shows that the author has failed to keep pace with the progress of the controversy he discusses, but deserves the highest respect for its admirable tone and feeling. The reviewer of the Life of the Prince Consort has done his very best to work himself into enthusiasm, and no man can do more than he can do.

The review of the Greville Memoirs, in *Temple Bar*, is almost as amusing as the book; more cannot be said. "Ralph Wilton's Weird" is a very promising story. The opinion that "the results of Dickens's genius were not so satisfactory as those of Bulwer's" will probably remain the exclusive property of the writer in whose essay it is propounded, which, nevertheless, contains several very sound observations.

The anonymous author of "Supernatural Religion" replies, in the *Fortnightly Review*, to the strictures of Dr. Lightfoot. A somewhat alarming prospect is thus opened up. The attack is to be continued from month to month; if the defence is to follow suit, the public will be in for several months' discussion of a treatise already puffed by friends and foes into far more notoriety than it deserves. Much more to our taste is an essay on Lucretius by Mr. J. A. Symonds, distinguished by all the eloquence and subtle insight into the essence of the poet's genius characteristic of his criticisms. The contrast between the Roman and Greek cast of mind is admirably set forth, as well as that between the masculine energy of Lucretius and the formal grace of his more polished but less potent successors. In a disquisition on the tenure of land Sir George Campbell explains that the propositions of his Belfast paper are to be understood in a conservative sense. His belief that political stability is promoted by giving the cultivator a direct proprietary interest in the soil is too reasonable and too well confirmed by examples to be the subject of much controversy. Professor Cairnes's criticism of Mr. Herbert Spencer's doctrine of social evolution is mainly directed against its supposed tendency to paralyse human effort by representing all occurrences as the result of irrepressible tendencies inherent in the nature of things, and incapable of being either promoted or repressed. Mr. Morley's

exceptions to Mr. Mill's essays on religion go far to show that the difference between him and his master is mainly one of temperament.

The second part of Professor Lightfoot's reply in the *Contemporary* to the author of "Supernatural Religion" is occupied with the proof that the Gospels quoted by the Fathers of the second century are substantially the same as ours—the point on which the argument of the anonymous author is most vulnerable. Mr. W. R. Greg, discussing "the obligations of the soil," arrives at the conclusion that the quality rather than the quantity of the population supported by the land is principally to be looked to. "Rome and Spain," by the late Count de Montalembert, is a generous cry of disgust extorted by the conduct of the Ultramontane party, who, having allowed him to contend for their rights in the name of liberty so long as it suited their purpose, repudiated him as soon as they found it to their advantage to make terms with absolute government. The Bishop of Natal has taken the simplest means of exposing the irrationality of the persecution to which he has been subjected by publishing the sermon which he was forbidden to deliver in Westminster Abbey. It is a fine composition, concluding with an impressive passage on the duties of British colonists towards inferior races. Professor Max Müller concludes a good-humoured discussion of his differences with Professor Whitney and Mr. George Darwin with a hint that his opponents are in danger of reverting to the primitive—on their principle the gorilla—type.

Tinsley commences the new year with no less than four new novels, all good, and two of uncommon promise. These are Mr. Farjeon's "Love's Victory," the opening of which is unusually striking, and "With Harp and Crown," by the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," who have not made quite so remarkable a start, but who will not fail to justify the prestige attaching to their names, or rather their anonymity.

"Dear Lady Disdain," the new novel commenced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* by Mr. Justin McCarthy, is even in its first chapters peopled with characteristic figures sketched graphically from the life. The portrait of the modern *condottiere* who makes a living by sham Carlism is particularly vivid. "Municipal Reform for London," "Club Life in Berlin," and "The Lucknow of To-Day" are interesting papers. A biographical sketch of the late Tom Hood is very amiable, but not very vigorous. Mr. Buchanan's "Gnome" is vigorous enough, without aspiring to be very poetical.

The *St. James's Magazine* has a very delightful paper, by Mr. S. R. T. Mayer, on Leigh Hunt and Charles Ollier.

All the American magazines contain articles of interest. *Scribner's Monthly*, beautifully illustrated descriptions of Peru and the ravines of Colorado, with charming specimens of Japanese poetry; *Old and New*, the commencement of an important paper, by Mr. Martineau, on the Protestant Episcopal Church; the *Transatlantic*, a withering exposure, borrowed from the *North American Review*, of the municipal corruption of New York.

The *Popular Science Review* has highly interesting contributions on the nebular theory, anti-supporting plants, and the very practical question of the manufacture and conveyance of gunpowder.

Good Things appears in a new series, enlarged and very much improved.

We must content ourselves with a mere acknowledgment of Good Words, London Society, Belgravia, the Argosy, the New Monthly Magazine, Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Once a Week, Golden Hours, the Victoria Magazine, Cassell's Magazine, and the Practical Magazine, an illustrated cyclopædia of industrial news, inventions, and improvements.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, TANGIERS.

The picture, by Mr. J. E. Hodgson, which we have engraved (by permission of Messrs. Agnew) from the Winter Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, lately closed, is not unworthy of the growing reputation of the artist as a painter of character and humour. When we think of St. Martin's-le-Grand—its gigantic business, its elaborate and perfect organisation, its endless subdivision of labour—and when we see the simple arrangements, the limited staff of officials and employés, the deliberate, and, as appears probable, the far from certain, working of the system which suffices, or is made to suffice, for the postal requirements of the North African seaport, the artist's sense of humour becomes sufficiently apparent. Look at the dignified Oriental calmness of the Postmaster-General, and how coolly he is, very likely, throwing all responsibility on to his subordinate! Judging by the puzzled expression of the latter, as he pores over the super-scription of the letter which has been placed in his hands, we should say that there is small chance of its speedy and safe delivery. The general business, too, is so very limited that another postman has fallen fast asleep! Ah! well! there is something to be said even for the deficiencies and defects of the central post office of Tangiers. Who is there that is not sometimes horribly bored by an influx of letters, and would gladly escape to some region where postmen are unknown, and where it is impossible to commit any indiscretion to paper? Are there not some of us, about this season of Christmas bills and Christmas boxes, who find the postman a positive nuisance, and in our inmost heart wish he had never deciphered or discovered our address?

"LIGHTING UP" THE GHOST AT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Our Illustration represents the method of illuminating the figure which is to represent the ghost. As most of our readers are aware, the "ghost" is the reflection of a living person thrown on to a large sheet of plate glass, so placed on the stage as to be invisible to the audience. In nearly all the representations on the stage of the large theatre of the Polytechnic this glass exists, but, by the ingenuity of the scene-painter, is not observed. To effect this, much care and trouble are required. First, the glass must be placed at such an angle and elevation that not only no part of the house or stage shall be reflected thereon, but that the whole of the audience shall distinctly see the "ghost." In the next place, the scene must be so arranged that the living representative of the "ghost" shall be properly concealed, as well as the lime-lights which are to light it up. Many very beautiful effects have been produced by these means, and none more beautiful than the illusion of the White Lady of Avenel, which some year or so back delighted crowded audiences for weeks. A ghost illusion of some sort is usually to be seen at the Polytechnic. The effect introduced into the new Christmas entertainment called the "Mystic Scroll" is very striking. It consists of the vivification of the face of a stone statue, which, upon being addressed in certain mystic words, lives for a few moments, opens its eyes, and speaks. The illusion is very weird and effective. We may add that the "Mystic Scroll," which is written by Dr. Croft, the managing director, is attracting crowded houses, and, for beautiful

scenery, good music, and thoroughly Polytechnic effects, is the best entertainment which has ever been produced at this popular institution.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The following are the arrangements for the session after Christmas, so far as they are yet decided upon:—Cantor Lectures.—First course: "Alcohol; its Action and its Use," by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. Second course: "Material, Construction, Form, and Principles of Tools," by the Rev. Arthur Rigg, M.A. Third course: "Some of the Forms of the Modern Steam-Engine," by F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S. Wednesday evening meetings: "The Graphic Method of Teaching," by B. Waterhouse Hawkins; "The Mercantile Marine of Great Britain," by Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., M.P.; "Milk, and the Adulteration Act," by Professor Wanklyn, F.C.S.; "The Protection of Buildings from Lightning," by Dr. R. J. Mann; "The Sandblast, and its Application to Industrial Purposes," by W. E. Newton; "Food and its Preservation," by Edward W. Phibbs; "The Condition of the Thames," by W. Redman; "Art for Reproduction," by Henry Blackburn; "The Endowment of Research," by H. T. Wood, B.A. African section (Tuesday evenings): "The Niger Expedition," by Captain Knowles, R.N. Indian section (Friday evenings): Opening address, by Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I.

A TRIPLE STAR.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris has received an interesting communication on the triple star Zeta Cancri, from M. Otto Struve, the son of the celebrated Russian astronomer who died at Pulkowa in 1864. The history of this star is curious. It was first discovered to be double by Tobias Mayer in 1756, and the relative position of the two components was determined by him, with the aid of the mural quadrant, at Gottingen. His observations were confirmed in 1778 by Christian at Mannheim. These results, though not quite correct, were sufficient to prove an angular retrograde motion. In 1781 W. Herschel discovered that the principle star of the couple was also double, and he fixed the relative position of the new components; but he never was able to distinguish them afterwards, so that he was led to doubt the correctness of his first observation, and passed the matter over in silence in a paper of his of 1804, in which he speaks of the changes that had occurred in several double stars, Zeta Cancri among the number. Even J. Herschel and South made no mention of the third star in 1824; and it was only in the following year the latter confirmed the triple nature of the group in his temporary observatory at Passy. Within the interval of forty-four years the two secondary stars had described an area of 308 degrees in their orbit round their common centre of gravity, and they had passed through their apparent perihelion at the beginning of the century. The reason why the third star escaped observation so long was that the instruments were not powerful enough; but Struve, sen., remarked it in 1826 by means of the great telescope at Dorpat. Thenceforward, and until 1836, he continued to take micrometric readings of that system, and from 1840 onwards M. Otto Struve undertook that task, continuing it to this day by means of the great refractor of Pulkowa. The three stars do not differ much in size, the central one of the system being 5, B is 5.7, and C is 5.3. They are all three yellow, of slightly different shades, and the whole system moves in space at the rate of fifteen seconds per century. M. Otto Struve finds that the orbit of B round A is nearly circular. As for C, it has only described 47 degrees since 1781.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, at which Sir Rutherford Alcock presided, several papers were read by Mr. Clements Markham on African exploration. Of these the most important was a communication from Colonel Long, attached to Colonel Gordon's expedition, giving an account of a visit to the Victoria Nyanza.

Colonel Long was sent by Colonel Gordon on April 18 last to visit Mtesa, to present him with gifts and obtain information about his country. Mtesa received him with considerable pomp as "the great white prince," and honoured him by the decapitation of thirty of his subjects. Colonel Long remained twenty-nine days the guest of Mtesa, and his frequent visits were celebrated by the beheading of eight or ten men. On July 14 Colonel Long visited the Victoria Nyanza, whose depth he measured, and found it to be from 25 ft. to 35 ft., the opposite shore being from twelve to fifteen miles distant. The water was sweet, and on visiting the right shore no shells were found. Colonel Long intended to pass from the lake by Ripon Falls to Urondogani, but the superstition of the natives prevented him, and he was obliged to return to Mtesa. He left for Urondogani on July 19, where, after suffering much from the opposition of the native chief, he arrived, after taking twenty days to do a three days' march, robbed of all his baggage and provisions, and deserted by his porters, having encountered the same treatment which Speke has described. Mtesa offered to make reparation; but Colonel Long, ill with dysentery, determined to return by the river, and, seizing two canoes, started on Aug. 9, with his two soldiers, two servants, and three children. Stealing away with a scanty supply of provisions, they rowed incessantly, and on the 11th entered a lake (where the bed of the river lost itself) which was at least twenty to twenty-five miles wide. This lake seems to be a great reservoir, not alone of the waters of Lake Victoria, but of the waters of the plateau, the great watershed extending southward. On the 17th he arrived near the Mount Rooli, when he was attacked by 400 men of Keba Rega in canoes. He defeated them, however, by his rifle fire, after a fight lasting from mid-day to sunset, with a loss of eighty-two killed; and ultimately, after many trials, arrived at Gondokoro on Oct. 18.

A paper was also read by Captain Elton, giving an account of the country between Dar-es-Salem and Kilwa, which he had traversed for the purpose of freeing slaves held by British Indian subjects, under the treaty of June, 1873, with the Sultan of Zanzibar. Major Erskine read a paper written by his son, Mr. St. Vincent Erskine, who has made four expeditions into South-Eastern Africa at his own expense, "On a Journey to Umzila, in the Zambesi District." Certain analogies in the names of the district led the gallant Major to think that this country is identical with that of the Queen of Sheba's, and there seems little doubt that it is rich in gold. The natives are described as "thorough-paced savages."

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., having been asked to lecture in Bradford on his recent tour in America for the benefit of the hospitals, has replied as follows:—"If I were to give any such address anywhere it certainly would be to my constituents; but please tell the committee that, after thinking the matter over, I regret that I do not feel able to comply with the proposal. I cannot, however, allow the hospital fund to be a loser by this inability, and must therefore beg you to hand to the treasurer the inclosed cheque for £50."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Banks, Edward, to be Vicar of Coleshill, Berks.
 Birkworth, S. M.; Vicar of Christ Church, Carlisle.
 Blakeney, J. E.; Vicar of Hull.
 Bolton, T. de Rome; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Halliwell.
 Clare, James Brown; Rector of West Dean.
 Clements, Canon, Vicar of Grantham; Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln.
 Cornford, N.; Vicar of St. Matthias-on-the-Weir, Bristol.
 De Lisle, H. C.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Galleywood-common, Essex.
 Douglas, R.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Sheffield.
 Duncan, Robert James; Rector of Grosport, Monmouthshire.
 Farnborough, J. C.; Rector of Moreton Baggot, Warwickshire.
 Irvine, W. H.; Curate of South Bersted; Vicar of Walberton.
 Jackson, George; Rector of Ford.
 Jenour, Maynard Edward; Rector of Evedon, Lincolnshire.
 Karslake, W. H.; Prebendary in Exeter Cathedral.
 Mather, Herbert; Rector of All Saints and St. John's, Huntingdon.
 Mordaunt, O.; Rector of Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire.
 Morris, Prebendary; Chaplain to the Union Workhouse.
 Nares, Owen A.; Rural Dean of North Devon.
 Orton, William Prebendary; Vicar of Arnesby, Leicestershire.
 Toulton, William; Rector of Comb-Pyne, Devon.
 Richards, Joseph; Vicar of Church Minshall, Cheshire.
 Rowlands, John; Rector of Hope, near Wrexham.
 Rudge, Frederick; Rector of Meesden, Herts.
 Scrivener, E. H.; Prebendary in Exeter Cathedral.
 Slater, P.; Vicar of St. Giles's, Cambridge.
 Smallwood, Josiah; Vicar of Newtown Linford, Leicestershire.
 South, Benjamin Frederick; Rural Dean of East Dartford Deanery.
 Stanton, Thomas; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Chatham.
 Stephens, Henry Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Worthing.
 Toggeed, Jonathan James; Perpetual Curate of Stainburn.
 Wolfe, R. R.; Prebendary in Exeter Cathedral.
 Wood-Stephens, W. R.; Prebendary of Wightning and Theological Lecturer in Chichester Cathedral.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends to hold his next diocesan conference in the Townhall of Maidstone on Wednesday, the 27th inst. The subjects for consideration will be—1. Proposals for Legislation in Ecclesiastical Matters; 2. The Diocesan Church of England Temperance Society.

A statement, signed by the Earl of Harrowby on behalf of the English Reformation Defence Committee, is published, inviting the co-operation of all who value the Reformation and advising a determined resistance to the use of the eucharistic vestments and the eastward position.

St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, having been closed for some time for reseating and decorating, will be reopened by Dean Stanley to-morrow (Sunday). The whole of the ceiling and walls have been elaborately decorated, and a large new east window inserted, introducing the subject of the Transfiguration.

A movement has been commenced in Liverpool to found a separate bishopric there, as it is found that the district has become too large to be worked under the see of Chester. A memorial to the Home Secretary in favour of this arrangement was adopted at a meeting of Churchmen held in Liverpool yesterday week.

The parish church of Alton Pancras, in Dorset, has been restored, and was on Wednesday reopened by the Bishop of Salisbury.—Bere Regis church, in the same county, is in the hands of the restorer, the plans having been prepared by Mr. Street, of London, and the cost involved will be near £5000.—The church of Langton Maltravers is to be rebuilt, at a cost of £3500, the present accommodation being inadequate for the parishioners, who are chiefly labourers and quarrymen; the Diocesan Church Building Association have granted £150 towards the object.—The parish church of Folke—a peculiar example of a post-Reformation edifice—is to be reseated and restored, at a cost of £1075; and the Diocesan Association, which last week met to consider proposals involving an outlay of near £9000, will assist in this work also.

The Bishop of Exeter presided at a meeting held at Exeter, on Tuesday, in support of the Marquis of Lorne's fund for the augmentation of small clerical incomes. He pointed to the decrease in the number of clergymen who had independent incomes, whilst amongst the clergy generally he found a growing unwillingness to take the work of a small out-of-the-way country parish. He deplored the necessity of "keeping up appearances," which he did not regard as the highest order of things, and showed how much was being done in various directions to increase and equalise the incomes of the great body of the clergy. The Earl of Devon said it was a serious national evil that those who were charged with the duty of setting a high example and inculcating doctrines they believed to be most important to their social state and most vital to their prospects hereafter, should be in such a position as was indicated by the fact that there were 4000 incumbents, educated gentlemen, having less than £200 a year.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College, Oxford, has withdrawn his resignation of the office of Vice-Chancellor, and intends to resume his duties.—Mr. N. Bodington, B.A., late scholar of Wadham, has been elected to a fellowship at Lincoln College.

Professor Blackie, speaking at a large gathering of Highlanders held in Dundee, on Tuesday night, said he had the best authority for stating that the Queen would be found among the contributors to the fund being raised for the foundation of a chair in the University of Edinburgh for the teaching of Gaelic. Already £3000 had been obtained for the object, and by April he expected the amount would be £4000. A meeting was held at Inverness, on Tuesday, in aid of Professor Blackie's efforts to establish a Celtic chair in Edinburgh University, and a resolution in favour of the object was adopted.

The quarrymen of the Dinorwic and Deiniolen district, following the example of their brethren in Festiniog, have forwarded to the Secretary of the University College of Wales, Mr. Hugh Owen, £25 as a scholarship to be given annually to the best candidate from that district.—Lord Aberdare has assented to being nominated for the office of president of this college at the meeting of the governors to be held at Aberystwyth on the 20th inst.

We learn from *Women and Work* that Miss Kingsland and Miss Dove, of whom the first passed equal to second class in the Cambridge Natural Science Tripos, and the latter would have been entitled to an ordinary degree, have received appointments, Miss Kingsland as an assistant lecturer in natural science and mathematics at Girton College, and Miss Dove as assistant mistress at the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

A new bridge over the river Hull, at Seuloates, Hull, was opened last Saturday by the Mayor. A luncheon took place at the Townhall afterwards.

Lord Blantyre has petitioned the Sheriff of Stirling to determine the amount to be paid to him as compensation for the loss of the patronage of old Kilpatrick church under the Act of last Session.

The picture of St. Anthony stolen from Seville Cathedral, according to a cable telegram to the *Times*, has been recovered. It was offered for sale to a New York dealer by two Spaniards. The picture is now in the possession of the Spanish Consul, but is considerably damaged.

NEW BOARD SCHOOLS.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided, and Sir Charles Reed and other members of the London School Board were present, yesterday week, at the opening of a school, which has been erected in Popham-road, Islington, to accommodate upwards of 1000 children, at a cost of over £8000.

Sir Charles Reed presided, last Saturday afternoon, at the opening of a school for Clerkenwell, situate at the corner of Lower Rosoman-street and Bowling-green-lane, a short distance from the Farringdon-street station of the Metropolitan Railway.

A school in Turin-street, Bethnal-green, was opened on Monday evening—Sir Charles Reed presiding. The school will accommodate more than 1600 children. Both members for Hackney addressed the gathering—Mr. Holms pointing out the duty of extending education as a means of reducing crime and pauperism, and as promoting that technical instruction the value of which was increasingly recognised; while Professor Fawcett urged the necessity of compulsory education, and spoke strongly of the opposition of the Church of England clergy to the establishment of school boards as a proof that they regarded the maintenance of a denominational system as more important than the general education of the people.

On Tuesday Sir Charles Reed opened, at Plumstead, a school for 800 children; and the applications for admission had been so numerous that 400 children had to be refused.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board the correspondence relating to Mr. Morley's absence from the board was considered, and a resolution was unanimously passed approving the cause of his non-attendance. A financial statement was presented showing an expenditure for the half-year ending Sept. 29, 1874, of £395,721 against £321,065 in the corresponding half year of 1873. The total liabilities of the board at the above date amounted to £1,285,453. A further discussion took place on Mr. F. Peck's motion for regulating school fees according to the condition of the neighbourhood and the circumstances of the parents. An amendment, proposed by the Rev. Prebendary Irons, in favour of free schools, was rejected by twenty-three votes against seven. An amendment by the Rev. Canon Gregory has to be considered.

Mr. H. A. Merewether, Q.C., has resigned the chairmanship of the Wilts Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Herbert Monckton has been elected town clerk of Maidstone, in the place of Mr. John Monckton, his father, resigned, after thirty-six years' tenure of office.

The Town Council of Liverpool has accepted an offer from the Rev. J. Miles Moss, of Waterloo, of £1000 as the nucleus of a fund for the suppression of street outrages.

Captain John Payne, late Quartermaster of the Grenadier Guards, who rose from the ranks, and fought in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, recently died at the age of ninety-one.

Mr. Seymour Haden, in a long letter which appears in Tuesday's *Times*, deprecates with equal earnestness the new proposal of cremation and the old one of using solid impermeable coffins, which delay for an indefinite time the natural return of "earth to earth."

By the amalgamation of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company with the Belfast Junction Company a new organisation has been formed, which will be known as the Northern Railway Company of Ireland. The terms of amalgamation were adopted unanimously by the shareholders of the Dublin and Drogheda Company.

Sunday last was Hospital Sunday in Liverpool, and collections were made in all places of worship in aid of the medical charities of the town and neighbourhood. The weather was very unfavourable, and the amount contributed (£8000) falls short of last year's collection, when the total sum received was £8944. The sum of £423 was collected at the Unitarian Chapel in Renshaw-street: the largest amount contributed.—The Mayor of Birmingham, yesterday week, presented a cheque for £5308 to the chairman of the General Hospital, as the proceeds of the congregational collections made in aid of the charity on the last Hospital Sunday. The General Hospital has received from this source more than £26,000.

An answer has been received to a memorial recently forwarded to the Duke of Richmond asking for the appointment of an organising teacher or inspector for the educational institutions of Scotland in connection with the Science and Art Department. The memorial, which was signed by nine of the chief magistrates of Scotland, including the Lord Provost of Glasgow and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, set forth the great advantages which would follow such an appointment, and referred to the great interest manifested during the recent visit of Mr. Buckmaster, of South Kensington Museum. The reply, which is signed by M'Leod of M'Leod, while refusing the permanent appointment of any organising teacher, yet states "that the institutions desiring the services of such a teacher or inspector can avail themselves of Mr. Buckmaster's visits to Scotland, and that such visits will be made with a view to accommodating school boards and others interested."

We learn from the *Academy* that some valuable manuscripts relating to the Cornish language have been recently purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. They were chiefly the work of the late Rev. John Bannister, and consist of a "Gerlever Cernonak," or vocabulary, a glossary of Cornish names, some miscellaneous collections relating to the language, and an interleaved copy of Johnson's English dictionary, with MS. notes of Cornish equivalents of words.—The Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott has recently presented to the British Museum three volumes of manuscript collections illustrating the history of conventual and church architecture in England; also other volumes containing collections for monastic and cathedral history, brief memoirs of the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, notes from cathedral statutes, and some largely-annotated copies of his published volumes on William of Wykeham and his Colleges, the Cathedrals of the United Kingdom, the Minsters and Abbey Ruins, &c.

Replying to a deputation from the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church who waited on him, last Tuesday, to present a memorial against denominational education, the Lord Lieutenant promised to represent the views of his visitors to the Government, and said he was confident that it would preserve the fundamental principle of national education in Ireland.—An important meeting of the Council of the National Education League for Ireland was held on Wednesday in Belfast, to consider the present aspect of the Irish education question. Whilst the Government have disavowed the proposal to establish denominational training schools, still it was stated that they may not be indisposed to grant support to denominational boarding-houses for the use of teachers during training. Believing that such a step would be fatal to the interests of united education, the Council are taking means to make strong representations to the Government on the dangers involved in this and other recent proposals of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

LAW AND POLICE.

The courts of law and equity resumed their sittings on Monday, being the first day of Hilary Term. The case of Steckwell-green was mentioned before the Master of the Rolls, and the defendant renewed an undertaking not to build on the green until the hearing of the suit which has been commenced by the owners of the surrounding houses.

Dr. Ball took his seat on Monday in the Irish Court of Chancery as Lord Chancellor. When he appeared on the bench he was greeted with a hearty burst of cheering.

The trial of the action for libel brought by Mr. Rubery against Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson, late City editor of the *Times*, was resumed on Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer, and occupied the time of the Court on that and the next two days. At the close of the Solicitor-General's address on behalf of the plaintiff, the Court rose until Monday next, when the Lord Chief Baron will sum up the case for the jury.

It was proved in a case which came before the Marylebone County Court that one of the Great Western Railway Company's special conditions with a season-ticketholder was that the company should not be held responsible for any delay he might sustain. The Judge told the plaintiff (who had never read the paper to which he attached his signature) that he had completely signed himself out of court.

Lord Coleridge, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, made a rule absolute to strike off the rolls Mr. John Francis Holmes, an attorney, for certain malpractices committed by him in connection with a will case.

There were fifty-two prisoners for trial at the January sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which opened on Monday. The number is smaller than usual, but many of the charges were very serious. Amongst the charges disposed of was one against a letter-carrier, who pleaded guilty to stealing two post packets, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—True bills were found by the grand jury, on Tuesday, against all the defendants in the Eupion Gas and Fuel conspiracy case; and the trial, as previously arranged, was postponed till next sessions.

Sir Thomas Henry, on Saturday last, committed Heinrich Rietmann, a Swiss, for trial on the charge of stealing jewellery to the value of about £800. It was stated that the German Government has two charges of perjury to prefer against him.

Mrs. Pittendreich again appeared at Worship-street, on Tuesday, to answer a charge of having assaulted a man named Little by throwing dirty water over him. The defendant, who conducted her own case, and cross-examined the witnesses very closely, pleaded that the prosecutor and others had broken into her house; but the magistrate decided that her conduct was not justified, and fined her 20s. and costs, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.—On Thursday she was taken before the Clerkenwell magistrate, charged with abusing her father, and fined 20s.—in default of payment to be imprisoned seven days.

James Arnold was charged at Westminster, on Monday, with having practised what is known as the "confidence trick" in two cases. He and another man, not in custody, met two persons, strangers to them, at different places, and played on their credulity so as to induce them to part with money or valuables for the purpose of proving their own honesty, and then absconded. The prisoner, who admitted one of the charges and denied the other, was remanded.

While the Count and Countess De Morella, who are living at Virginia Water, were at dinner, yesterday week, some thieves obtained entrance to the Countess's dressing-room, and stole £1000 worth of jewellery.

Ten respectable working men were summoned at Gainsborough, on Tuesday, for neglecting to have their children vaccinated. All stated that they had conscientious objections to vaccination. They were fined in the full penalty of £1 and costs, or, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. W. E. Frere has been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his services as senior member of the Commission of Inquiry respecting the treatment of immigrants in British Guiana and Mauritius.

Some suggestions for diminishing the number of imprisonments were made, on Monday evening, by Mr. Rupert Kettle in a paper read at the rooms of the Social Science Association. The chair was taken by Sir Walter Crofton.

The deposition made by Quartermaster Hooper, of the La Plata, to the Receiver of Wreck at Exeter has been published. In the course of this statement he declares that the ship was well found, but, as he thought, too low at the stern, where she drew 10 ft. more water than at the bow.

A case has been submitted to counsel in reference to the refusal of the Bethnal-green Vestry to carry out a resolution of a public meeting in favour of the adoption of the Free Public Libraries Act. Counsel are of opinion that a mandamus can be brought against the vestry to compel them to put the Act in force.

In answer to a deputation from the local taxation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who waited upon him to urge that the expenses of the administration of justice should be defrayed by the Treasury, the Home Secretary said that he would take care in his own department to encourage the economical working of the law in such matters, and admitted that there is room for reform.

The Sunday-school teachers in connection with the United Presbyterian Church at Glasgow are, by order of the Presbytery, instructed to warn the children under their care against making purchases in "sweetie" shops on Sundays. The *Glasgow Herald* believes that Sunday trading is on the increase in the city. It is estimated that there are now 2048 shops open on Sundays against 1873 in 1873.

In a lecture, on Tuesday night, by Mr. Thomas Hughes, to a working-man's club, on "Recreation," the learned gentleman, after an interesting sketch of popular amusements from the time of the Greeks, raised the question whether the time had not arrived for superseding field sports in this country by such forms of excitement as Alpine climbing, cricket, football, and rifle-shooting. His objection to field sports was based on their involving pain, death, and sometimes torture, and on their annually consigning thousands of Englishmen to prison for infraction of the game laws.

The following subjects have been selected for discussion by the Farmers' Club during the year:—Feb. 1, "The More Frequent Growth of Barley," introduced by Mr. J. B. Lawes, Rothamsted, St. Albans; March 1, "Freedom of Contract," introduced by Mr. James Howard, Clapham Park, Bedford; April 5, "Freedom in Farming," introduced by Mr. H. Neild, Worsley, Manchester; May 3, "The Use and Abuse of Fashion in Breeding Stock," introduced by Mr. Henry Corbet, Salisbury-square, London; Nov. 1, "Root Crops, as affected by Soil, Manure, and Climate," introduced by Dr. Voelcker, Salisbury-square, London; Dec. 6, "The Treasures of the Air, the Soil, and the Subsoil," introduced by Mr. J. J. Mechi, Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon.



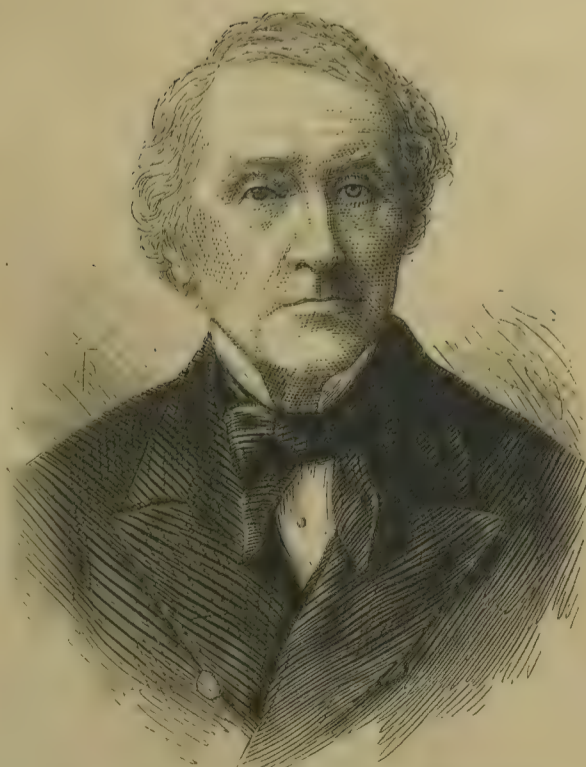
PLOUGHING AND STORING ICE ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK.



ALFONSO XII., THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.



THE LATE COLONEL MILWARD, C.B.



THE LATE BENJAMIN ATTWOOD, ESQ., OF CHESHUNT.



THE LATE M. LEDRU ROLLIN.

The Extra Supplement.

"PRINCE BISMARCK IN HIS STUDY."

The most masterful man in Europe, the able, resolute, and successful worker of a complete transformation in the political relations of the entire Continent, as well as in the Constitution of Germany, is here represented. This is Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, Prince of Bismarck-Schönhausen in the district of Jerichow, province of Saxony, in the German Empire; Chancellor of the Empire, President of the Council of Ministers for the Kingdom of Prussia, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. His serene Highness will be seventy years old next First of April, which is not an All Fools' Day so far as his birthday is concerned. He has been occupied with diplomacy through a long and busy life, having in former times held the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg and at Paris. It is but twelve or thirteen years, or little more, since he took in hand the government of Prussia, which was then weak and distracted, shrinking from the task of asserting German national unity, afraid of its rival, Austria, of its overbearing neighbour, Russia, and of its inveterate enemy, France. What Prussia and Germany have done for themselves, under Bismarck's guidance, is a marvellous tale for history to relate. How it has been done we of this generation cannot forget; and we know that all true Germans appreciate the services of their powerful Minister, as well as the consistent determination of their Emperor and King, his Majesty William I. Some of it was rough work, and required hard blows as well as hard words—perhaps even a trifle of hard swearing. But it had to be done, and done it is, in such fashion as not to be easily undone; for the thing itself was in the main right. In any case, here is Bismarck in his study, the strongest of modern men. It is from a photograph, by L. Haase and Co., of Paul Bürde's picture, which was presented to Princess Bismarck. That lady, who is fifty years of age, is Johanna Frederica, daughter of a Pomeranian gentleman named Puttkamer. The Prince and Princess have a daughter, Countess Maria, who is yet unmarried, and two sons, Count Herbert and Count William, both Lieutenants in the 1st Dragoon Regiment of the Guards. The rank of Prince, and also of Count and Baron, has been earned by Otto von Bismarck's labours in the public service. He was a mere untitled country gentleman, of very moderate estate.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

His Majesty Don Alfonso XII., who was suddenly proclaimed King by the military commanders at Madrid and in the northern provinces of Spain on New-Year's Eve, landed at Valencia on Monday, having first touched at Barcelona on his voyage from Marseilles. He was received in both cities, according to the official reports, with an enthusiastic welcome from the people of all classes. Having rested two days at Valencia, he went on to Madrid early on Wednesday morning. He could not travel direct by the railway from Barcelona to the capital, through Saragossa, because that line is interrupted by the Carlists. Another portion of their far-scattered forces lay within an hour's march of Valencia, on the east coast; but the line from Valencia to Madrid, by way of Almansa, Albacete, and Aranjuez, was still tolerably secure. The King stayed at Aranjuez on Wednesday, and was to enter Madrid on Thursday.

This youthful Sovereign, Don Alfonso Francesco de Assisi Fernando Pio Juan Maria-de-la-Concepcion Gregorio, Prince of the Asturias, was born Nov. 28, 1857, and is therefore but seventeen years of age. We give a portrait of his Majesty, from a photograph by Le Jeune, of Paris. He is the only son, but one of five children, of the deposed Queen Isabella II., by her husband and cousin, Don Francesco de Assisi Maria Fernando, Infant or Prince of Spain, and King Consort after their marriage, in October, 1846. This was one of the famous twofold matrimonial connections, secretly arranged by King Louis Philippe and M. Guizot, with a view to the chance of bringing in a descendant of the Orleans family, some day or other, to succeed to the Spanish crown; as Queen Isabella's sister, the Infanta Louisa, was at the same time married to the Duc de Montpensier, one of the French King's sons. The father of Queen Isabella, and grandfather of the new King Alfonso, was Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, who died in 1833, bequeathing the crown to his little daughter, then but three years old; but her right was contested by her uncle Don Carlos, Count de Montemolin, whose grandson, the present Don Carlos, now again claims the crown, and wages war to enforce his claim. Queen Isabella was driven from Spain by the revolution of September, 1868, and in June, 1870, while residing at Pau, gave up her title to her son, the boy Alfonso. He has been educated, so far, in France, Austria, and England, being some time at the Military Staff College at Sandhurst, under the name of the Marquis of Covadonga. But he was staying at Paris with his mother, the ex-Queen, occupying the Hôtel Basilewski, Avenue Roi de Rome, Champs Elysées, when the news of his being proclaimed King at Madrid arrived on New-Year's Day. Neither his mother nor his father has accompanied him to his new kingdom, and it is perhaps better for him that they should not do so. Another person still living at Paris, whose presence in Spain would be yet more prejudicial to his interests, is the Dowager Queen Christina, grandmother of the new King. This Spanish Royal family is a branch of the Bourbons, by a grandson of the French King Louis XIV., the French King having married an Infanta of Spain.

The leader of this Restoration was General Martinez Campos, who had been superseded in his military command by the Provisional or Republican Government of Marshal Serrano; he was aided by General Primo de Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid. It may be useful here to notice the men who form the new Government. The President, Senor Canovas del Castillo, is the chief of the Alfonsist party, and was formerly a Minister under O'Donnell. It is he who has directed the Prince's political education and inspired his manifesto. The Marquis de Molins, Minister of Marine and Spanish Ambassador to London in 1868, is President of the Spanish Academy. Salaverría, who was five years Finance Minister under O'Donnell, had the rare glory—very rare ever since—of seeing the Three per Cents reach 56. Ayala, the Minister of the Colonies, who was Minister when Serrano was proclaimed Regent, is the author of the Cadiz Manifesto of 1868. The Marquis Orovio, Minister of Public Works, was in office under Narvaez. Jovellar, who is Minister of War, is the man who destroyed the Carlist bands in Valencia and Aragon. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre. He is one of the few skilful Generals in Spain, and, what is still more uncommon, he is a General who has never made pronunciamientos. Rovero Robledo was Minister under Narvaez; and Alessandro Castro, who is not at Madrid at this moment, but is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet, was formerly Ambassador at Rome. His presence in the Ministry is unquestionably the most significant of all,

and gives the vigilant observer indications which explain in many respects the success of the Alfonsist movement and the encouragement it has received. Alessandro Castro is a Liberal, and the Vatican would be wrong to see in him an ally or a friend. Such is the composition of the Government, or rather of the Regency Ministry, of which the young King was informed, and which he hastened to approve. While Conservative, it is, above all, Liberal and anti-Ultramontane.

THE LATE COLONEL MILWARD, C.B.

The death of this able and accomplished scientific officer of the Royal Artillery is a serious loss to the service. He had, since April, 1870, been Superintendent of the Laboratory department in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, having previously been Deputy Director of Ordnance. The readers of our Illustrated Narrative of the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868 will recollect the services of Colonel Milward, in command of the mountain steel gun batteries, which he had invented and constructed at Woolwich. Those handy little guns have since proved not less useful in the Ashantee campaign, and are at this moment employed against the Duffas on our north-east Assam frontier. Colonel Milward was specially praised by General Sir Robert Napier for his conduct in Abyssinia; and, having brought home the trophies of victory from Magdala, received the distinction of C.B., with promotion in military rank. At an earlier period, in the Chinese War of 1860, Captain Milward acted as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and commanded an Armstrong battery then used for the first time on active service, in the attacks on the Peiho and Taku forts. He won the rank of Captain, in 1855, by his conduct in the Crimea. As an administrative manager of the works in his department Colonel Milward was most efficient, and was not only esteemed, but much beloved, it is said, among the workmen. He was but forty-nine years of age. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE LATE MR. B. ATTWOOD.

The face shown in our Engraving was not often exposed to the public gaze. Its expression, as it now seems to us, would not easily have been forgotten. There is benevolence, with conscientiousness, lofty and enthusiastic devotion, but all these sentiments knit firmly together by constant self-control. A very resolute will, a fixed purpose of life, certainly a noble purpose, subduing the restless motions of egotistic vanity, looks forth out of those mild clear eyes, and has put its stamp on the pale countenance before us. The lips are severely close set, as with an effort to preserve some life-secret, in painful reticence, under the impertinence of thoughtless voices from without, or conflicting motives within the breast. Such is the aspect of this face, we should judge, if presented to any discerning physiognomist, previous to actual knowledge of the person whose portrait we have engraved.

He is a man whom few of us had ever heard of till his death, about three weeks ago: the late Benjamin Attwood, of Cheshunt, a sometime Birmingham manufacturer, as some say, and brother to the famous Thomas Attwood, of the Reform Bill agitation. But it is certain that he had a great deal of money. The fortune of a nephew, the late Matthias Attwood, was bequeathed to Benjamin Attwood. He was then a widower and childless; so, having first provided for his less rich kinsfolk, as Mr. Peabody also did, he began to use his money in "doing good by stealth;" in secretly making gifts, of £1000 each time, to all manner of unmistakable charities. The London hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries, the asylums for every class of afflicted persons, the insane, the imbecile, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the crippled, the consumptive, the schools for orphan childhood, the shelter for destitute old age, frequently received his anonymous bounty. This went on, during many years, to the amount, we are now told, altogether of £375,000, without ever letting anybody find out who the obscure benefactor was; for the treasurers, secretaries, and governors of all those institutions, who are sometimes prone to gossip, were kept as much in the dark as the rest of the world. It is not Mr. Attwood's fault, we believe, that his secret has now been revealed.

We shall not commit the indiscretion of praising one who so consistently rejected praise. He did not like it then; and those who loved him would dislike it now. A noble spirit can never like it. Vulgar-minded "men of the world" sometimes make large public offerings of money to useful or beneficent objects that they may purchase a degree of social esteem. Let us take care to reward their liberality, as we do, with eulogistic newspaper paragraphs and platform speeches, or with testimonials and titles sufficient for the most ambitious personal vanity. By these means, it is to be hoped, we shall tempt other vulgar rich men to follow their example, and the treasurer's balance-sheet of every good institution will show a profitable result. May such beneficial vulgarity increase among us! But, as for men like Benjamin Attwood—why, we have nothing to say to them. They are not of the world, and the world knows them not, even when their actions are openly done in its sight. It is their faith, nevertheless, these eighteen centuries past, that there is One who knows them. It is simply because they know Him, that they are what they are and do what they do. To Him it is, therefore, that their characters must be left after all.

The face of this gentleman, as we have remarked, is an index to his disposition and course of life. It is copied, for our Engraving, from an excellent photograph by Messrs. Blomfield and Co., of Hastings. Since full publicity has already been given to his name, the publication of his portrait is a venial breach of the reserve he sought to maintain.

THE LATE M. LEDRU ROLLIN.

Those only among news-reading amateurs of foreign politics who are old enough to recollect the Paris revolution of February, 1848, can be expected to know anything of Ledru Rollin. The immediate occasion for that outbreak of street-fighting, which, by the singular pusillanimity of King Louis Philippe, became in a few hours strong enough to upset the throne, was the prohibition of Ledru Rollin's "Reform Banquet." It was incumbent, therefore, upon this democratic barrister and journalist, when a French Republic was proclaimed, to take his part, with Lamartine and Louis Blanc and other literary men and orators, in a Provisional Government. The result of their administration, at Midsummer, was that helpless anarchy provoked a fresh insurrection, tenfold more sanguinary, in the streets of Paris, followed by the military dictatorship of General Cavaignac, which afterwards gave way to Louis Napoleon and the Imperial glories we have seen. In bringing about this chain of events, which may not appear to the lover of rational freedom a matter for congratulation, the late Alexandre Auguste Ledru Rollin earned a title to be mentioned in history. He resided some years in England, and in Belgium during other years, after the coup-d'état of 1851, and was declared by a French tribunal in his absence, but without the slightest evidence, to be guilty of complicity in one of the plots to assassinate Napoleon III. Five years

ago, by permission of the Emperor, he returned to France, but has not latterly been regarded as an important political personage. The portrait of M. Ledru Rollin is from a photograph by Bacard fils, of Paris.

ACCIDENTS.

The Patriarch of Antioch had a narrow escape from a serious accident yesterday week. As his carriage was crossing Piccadilly-circus a cab ran into it, breaking both windows.

Mr. Vans Agnew, M.P., whilst out shooting, last week, accidentally fired in the direction of his eldest son, and part of the charge struck him in the back. Happily, his injuries were not serious.

The Hon. Richard Lawley, a son of Lord Wenlock, has sustained severe injuries in the hunting-field. When out with the Bramham-Moor hounds, his horse stumbled at a fence, and in raising itself trod several times on the head and arms of its rider. Mr. Lawley was immediately conveyed to York for medical assistance, and he has somewhat improved.

The mail from London to Norwich ran into a goods-train, near Thetford, last Saturday morning; and on the previous evening a mixed and a goods train met each other on the Highland line. In both cases the passengers escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

Part of the extensive premises of Messrs. May and Baker, manufacturing chemists, at Battersea, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The building was stored with dangerous substances, some of which exploded; and a serious disaster might have been caused but for the exertions of the fire brigade.

The fine spinning-mill belonging to Mr. Robert Briercliffe, near Bolton, was yesterday week destroyed by fire. The mill was three stories in height, contained 24,000 spindles, and employed a hundred hands.

Two disasters at sea, attended by loss of life, are reported. The schooner *Leader*, from Palermo, arrived at Cardiff on Monday, bringing with her four survivors of the steamer *Cortes*, of London, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay on Dec. 16. The *Cortes*, which carried twenty-nine hands, was laden with coal, and bound for Aden. She left Cardiff on Monday, Dec. 14, and on Tuesday evening, when running into the Bay of Biscay, encountered a terrific gale. The water swept down the engine-room, the fires were extinguished, and the pumps were rendered useless. The captain ordered the four survivors into a boat, which followed the steamer by a tow-rope. On Wednesday morning the tow-rope broke. No one left the vessel after they did, as the waves swept away the boats and everything else, and the captain and twenty-four men went down with her. The boat was picked up by the *Oseco*, and its occupants transferred to a French barque, from which they were taken by the *Leader*. The men attribute the loss of the vessel to the water getting into the engine-room and rendering her engines useless.—The screw steam-ship *Dudley*, of Newcastle, which arrived at Shields harbour on Monday, brought intelligence that on Sunday morning, about six o'clock, when about nine miles off the Dudgeon Light, the weather at the time being foggy, she came into collision with the brigantine *Elizabeth*, from Sunderland for Portsmouth, coal laden, and struck her amidships, the result being that the brigantine sank almost immediately. Her crew were thrown into the water; three of them succeeded in getting on board the steamer, but four, including the captain, were drowned.

It is feared that another steamer, the *Bride*, has foundered, with all hands. She left Alexandria for Hull about Nov. 24 last, arriving at Malta on the 29th. She resumed her voyage on the following day, and the last news of her is that she passed Gibraltar on Dec. 6 last. Her crew are said to be twenty in number.

The *Manchester Evening News* reports an unusual case of hydrophobia which was investigated at an inquest held in Liverpool on Wednesday. A labourer named Preston died at the workhouse hospital. He had been bitten, when a boy, by a dog, and about a year ago he read of a man dying from hydrophobia, since when he had been in very low spirits, and continually referred to the case. The day after Christmas Day he was seized with a fit, foamed at the mouth, and barked like a dog. He also uttered incoherent sentences, and said a dog was chasing a sheep in a field. The post-mortem examination showed that he died from disease of the brain and spinal cord.

On the Baltimore and Potomac Railway a collision has taken place, near Washington, between an express-train and another. The former was set on fire, and the mails and 700,000 dollars' worth of bank-notes were burnt; but it is not stated whether any persons were killed or injured.

PLOUGHING AND STORING ICE ON THE HUDSON.

The extreme heat of the summer season in the United States necessitates the constant use of ice. It is no longer considered a luxury, but a necessary article for every household. Almost every farmer has his ice-house, where he stores the ice with as much forethought as we buy coal long before the season for its use. On all the rivers of the United States, from the Mississippi to the Hudson, this process of ice-ploughing commences as soon as the ice reaches a thickness of 9 in. or 10 in. With the lighter ice-ploughs the men mark out large squares (about 22 in. by 36 in.), cutting the groove nearly an inch in depth. Then come the ploughs of deeper blade, sinking just deep enough to leave the ice adhering firmly together, until the final operation, when the pikeman finishes the separation of the blocks, and thrusts them into a canal or basin cut from the "pond," and leading to the ice-house. Here, with the aid of steam-power, the ice is carried up an inclined plane until it reaches a gallery. From this point it is lowered into its place in systematic rows; but sufficient space is left between the cakes of ice to give free circulation of air and to allow the escape of water. Loose hay is placed on the top of the ice before closing the house. Thousands of men and boys find employment at Rondout, on the Hudson, every winter in this seasonable work.

The official returns to the War Office show that there were 173,905 enrolled volunteers in this country on Nov. 1 last. The rifle volunteers numbered 133,323.

The first Cabinet Council of the year was held on Tuesday. The whole of the Ministers were present, with the exception of the Secretary of State for War. Another Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which eleven out of the twelve Ministers were present.

A telegram from Lerwick states that a large "school" of whales has been captured at Dunrossness, near the southern extremity of the mainland of Shetland. The shoal was sighted at some distance from the shore, and a large number of boats put out in chase. They succeeded, after several hours' exciting pursuit, in driving ashore no fewer than 250 of them. Off Teignmouth harbour a whale, between fifty and sixty feet in length, was found dead on Wednesday, and towed to land.

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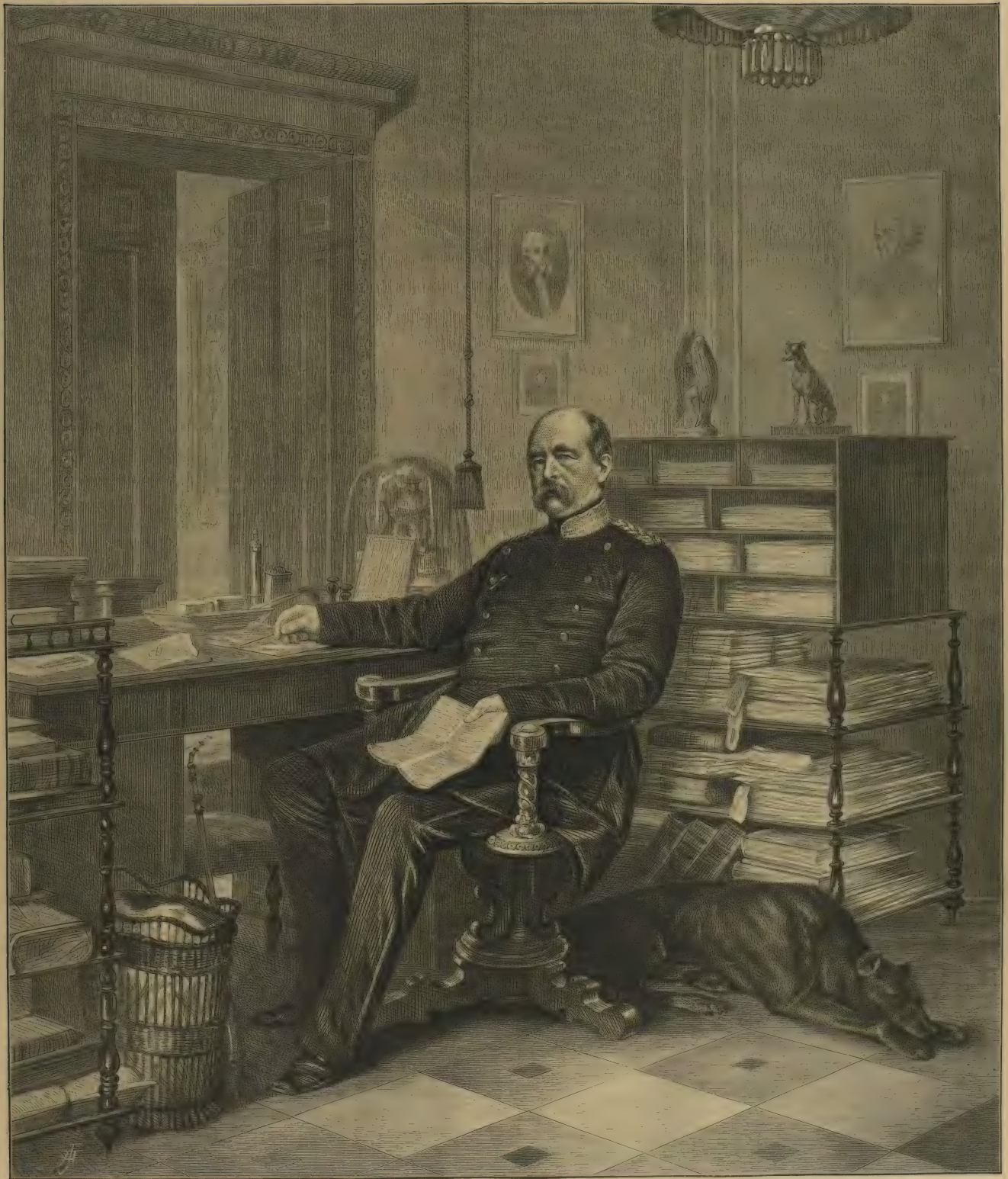
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PRINCE BISMARCK IN HIS STUDY.

THE MAB, STEAM-LAUNCH.

Our Engraving shows a little vessel called the Mab, built by Messrs. Baird, of St. Petersburg, which has proved herself to be the fastest boat on the Neva, having, it is stated, beaten in a race a similar boat built for the Czarcwitsch on the Thames by Mr. Thornycroft, the well-known English builder of quick steam-launches. The Mab has been inspected by the Emperor Alexander and the Grand Duke Constantine, who have highly complimented the firm upon their success. This boat is made of sheet brass, but is similar in dimensions and engine-power to the English-built boats, which are usually made of steel. The following particulars of the Mab have been supplied by her builders:—Length on load-line, 48 ft.; breadth, 6 ft. 6 in.; depth, 3 ft. 6 in.; draught of water, 1 ft. 7 in. The engines (compound high-pressure) work at 120 lb. on the safety-valve; the screw-propeller is 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter, with a pitch of 3 ft. 4 in., and makes 593 revolutions. The speed attained is nineteen miles an hour.



THE STEAM-LAUNCH MAB, BUILT AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE COSPATRICK DISASTER.

The burning of the New Zealand emigrant-ship Cospatrick, on Nov. 18, in the ocean south-west of the Cape of Good Hope, with the awful loss of 474 lives, is not to be soon forgotten. All the facts known of this terrible affair, from the statements of the only three survivors, have been related in our last two weekly publications. The portraits engraved for the front page of this Number are those of the men referred to, whose photographs were taken by the London Stereoscopic Company. They are Henry or Charles Henry Macdonald, second mate of the Cospatrick, who belongs to the Scotch seaport town of Montrose; Thomas Lewis, a Welshman of Anglesey, forty-six years of age, who served in the Cospatrick as able seaman; and Edward Cotter, a lad of eighteen, who is the son of a gardener at Kensington, but who was trained in the Chichester for sea service, and has already been in New Zealand. He was going out, working his passage, to join a brother of his in that country. Not one of the emigrant passengers, of whom 429, men and women, embarked in September at Blackwall, escaped the destruction of the vessel and subsequent loss of her boats. Thirty men, as has been told, got away in one of the two life-boats, under Macdonald's command; but all except Macdonald, Lewis, and Cotter died of hunger and thirst.

When their boat was picked up, ten days after the burning of their ship, the survivors taken by Captain Jahnke on board the British Sceptre were five; but two of these died before reaching St. Helena.

The three remaining men, so wonderfully saved alive out of nearly five hundred, were brought to England last month by the mail-steamer Nyanza, Captain W. R. Dixon. This fine vessel, one of the dozen which are the Union Steam-Ship Company's fleet, was on her way from the Cape of Good Hope. She took on board at St. Helena the survivors of the Cospatrick disaster, and conveyed them to Plymouth, with 130 other passengers and the mails. Having stopped at Madeira, her news from St. Helena, containing the first report of this sad event, was telegraphed to England, on the 26th ult., by the Brazilian submarine line. The Nyanza made her run home from Madeira to Plymouth in four days and a half. This vessel, shown in our Illustration, is a very handsome screw-steamer of 2128 tons, with compound engines of 1500-horse power (effective). She was built by the Thames Ironworks Company, and the engines were made by Messrs. Gourlay Brothers, of Dundee. Her passages to and fro have been the fastest known. The last outward to the Cape, including calls at Madeira and St. Helena, was effected in twenty-three days eighteen hours. This homeward passage, including stoppages to the amount of forty hours at St. Helena, Ascension, and Madeira, occupied twenty-five days eight hours; but it has been done in twenty-three days seventeen hours. The distance from the Cape to Plymouth is 5975 miles.

tion of imminent peril, and in testimony of his gallant conduct in rushing into the surf and helping to save the master of the smack Charlotte, of Padstow, which was wrecked at Widemouth, during a westerly gale and heavy sea, on the 6th ult. The silver medal of the society and its thanks inscribed on vellum were also granted to Adam Murphy, the coxswain of the Tyrella life-boat, and to John Gordon, the assistant coxswain, for their general gallant services in that boat, and particularly on the occasion of the life-boat saving the crew of five men of the brigantine Donna Maria, of Belfast, which was wrecked in Dundrum Bay, during a heavy gale from the south-east. The silver medal and thanks on vellum were likewise voted to Mr. Streader, examining officer of H.M. Customs at Shoreham, in acknowledgment of his noble but unsuccessful efforts to save life, off Shoreham, on the 16th ult. The sum of £15 was voted to seven coastguard men and five fishermen and others, forming the crews of three boats which put off to the rescue of the crew of the Russian barque Duna and saved, under very trying and perilous circumstances, the whole of the crew of thirteen men from the rigging of the barque, which became a total wreck near Dungeness Point, during a strong gale from the north and in a heavy sea on the 13th ult. Other rewards were also voted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of £2486 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Amongst the contributions recently handed to the institution were £500 from William Poynder, Esq., of Corsham (per

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday week. The secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £760 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for the numerous services rendered by them in the boats during the severe storms of the past month. In that period the life-boats had saved 134 persons from different wrecks, besides assisting to rescue four vessels from destruction. The second-service clasp of the institution was voted to Captain Charles Gray Jones, R.N., one of its assistant inspectors of life-boats, in acknowledgment of his valuable services in the Ilfrcombe life-boat when the crew of five men of the brig Utility, of Worthington, were saved, and the brig Annie Arby, of Dublin, and her crew of seven men rescued, with great skill, from a posi-



THE SCREW-STEAMER NYANZA, WHICH BROUGHT HOME THE SURVIVORS OF THE COSPATRICK.

Colonel FitzRoy Clayton, who is an active member of its committee; £381 additionally collected by Christopher Brown, Esq., of Settle, in aid of a life-boat; and £50 from the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund (per Mr. Charles Dibdin). The late Israel Noake, Esq., of Weymouth, who had long been a supporter of the life-boat cause, had left the institution a legacy of £500. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspectors of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coast. There were exhibited two well-executed models, mounted in silver, of the Alfred and the Marie life-boats, which had been presented by the English residents at St. Petersburg to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on the occasion of their marriage. The models are shortly to be formally handed over to their Royal Highnesses.

At the annual meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, held at the General Post Office, yesterday week, the honorary secretary was directed to hand over to the National Life-Boat Institution £480, to purchase another first-class boat, to be named the Charles Dibdin, after the well-known naval song-writer, and his descendant, the honorary secretary to the fund. The boat will be placed on one of the most dangerous parts of the English coast. The boat Civil Service, stationed at Wexford, presented by this fund to the National Institution, has been the means of saving eighty-seven lives and three vessels.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

The British Indian province of Assam, north east of Bengal, is situated along the course of the great river Brahmapootra. Its more easterly districts border on the wild regions of hill and forest, inhabited by savage tribes whose very names were till lately unknown. Who had ever heard of the Looshais or the Dufflas, twenty years ago? These uncouth people have a way of making raids into Assam, now and then, for the purpose of getting booty, or kidnapping their defenceless neighbours, either to extort ransom or to sell them for slaves. The tea plantations of Assam, with their bands of native labourers and their European managers, are continually exposed to such hostile visits. We remember the little Scottish maiden, who was stolen from her parents by the Looshais, and was kept in captivity till a British military force had set out to enforce her liberation. It is just the same with the Dufflas, who occupy a strip of territory, seventy miles wide, north of the Brahmapootra, between the frontier of Assam and Thibet. Their highlands, forming part of the lower Himalayan range, are covered with forest, interspersed with patches of cultivation. The people themselves are probably akin to their Bhotia neighbours, but are taller and of fairer complexion. They wear kilts, and the men's hair is tied in a large knot over the forehead, and fastened with a comb. A cap of many colours, something like a jockey's with a peak behind, completes their headgear. The women are much given to tattooing their faces and arms. They weave the cotton cloth for which the labour of the men supplies the raw material. Rice, kalai, and a kind of millet make up the staple produce of these hills. Bows and poisoned arrows are the only weapons in general use, though some of the western tribes have muskets obtained from traders. The villages crown the tops of steep hills, and are approachable only through dense jungle. The resistance they are likely to offer, however, depends on the extent to which the Dufflas will be aided by other tribes.

With reference to our illustrations, a few authentic particulars are furnished, with the sketches, by a staff officer accompanying the expedition at present on active service in the hills north of the frontier:—

"In February, 1873, some three hundred of the Dufflas came down into the plains and made a raid on an Assamese village called Amtolla, seven miles on our side of the border line. Here they carried off more than forty of the inhabitants, murdering two who offered resistance. The people abducted were subjects of the Indian Government, and therefore under our protection. It was necessary to take steps for their release. But, as the hill men had previously been on friendly terms with the villagers of Assam, the Government, before taking active measures, dispatched messengers to treat with the chiefs of the offending tribes. Instead, however, of expressing contrition for the outrage, they replied that they had a perfect right to carry off the men they had captured, in order to replace a like number of Dufflas who had died of an infectious disease (supposed to be whooping-cough), which they alleged they had caught in their intercourse with traders in the plains. It had been customary for them to descend, in the winter, for the purpose of bartering their buffaloes and other stock for iron, salt, and various commodities not procurable in their hills. But this excuse was not to be allowed. The Government of India determined to adopt coercion in the shape of a blockade all along the frontier line, with a view to deprive them of the means of obtaining those commodities, in the hope that the inconvenience they would be put to would bring them to reason. The result has, however, been unsatisfactory. On messengers being again sent into their hills, the Dufflas, mistaking our apparent inactivity in exacting reprisals for fear, have replied in a more and more defiant manner to each messenger, threatening 'to make the rivers run with the blood of our troops' if they attempted to invade the country for the purpose of releasing the captives. These have been exchanged or sold into slavery to the other independent tribes, who know no rulers but the chief man of their own village or family.

"As such insolence could not possibly be brooked, a small but very efficient force has been organised to bring these wild mountaineers to their senses. General W. Stafford, C.B., commands—his staff consisting of Captain A. P. Palmer, A.D.C.; Captain Mark Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Captain Butler, Brigade Major, with Colonel R. Baigrie, C.B., as second in command. The troops consist of a detachment of Sappers, a few mountain guns, and the pick of four regiments of native infantry. All are marching as light as possible, the allowed weight being 50 lb. per officer and 12 lb. per man; so that 1200 men of a newly-raised transport corps, under the immediate superintendence of Colonel Baigrie, C.B., with forty elephants, under Lieutenant Roberts, 72nd Highlanders, will have all the baggage and material. The officers with the Transport Corps are Captain Wauchope, Staff Corps; Captain Boyes, 12th Foot; Captain Hutchinson, 14th Foot; Lieutenant Egan, 12th Cavalry. The regiments are the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Assam Light Infantry, chiefly Ghoorkas, and the 16th Native Infantry. Captain de Latour and Lieutenant Morgan are with the mountain-guns, and Lieutenant Home with the Sappers. All the troops are armed with Sniders. The guns are 7-pounders, and only weigh 150 lb., so that when taken to pieces they are portable over the roughest ground."

The two sketches we have engraved are scenes on the river Brahmapootra, up which the troops proceeded in river steamers. They give a very true idea of the country already traversed towards the base of operations, which is to be at Naurampore, on the Dikrang river, a tributary of the Brahmapootra, and situated in North Assam, some distance north-east of Gowhaty. The great river is a mile wide at Gow-

hatty, deep and swift. In our view here, the steamers Jabboona and Patna, each towing two flats, are seen conveying troops up to Dikrang Mookh. The other view, from the deck of a steamer above Teypoor, shows the Duffla hills, from 4000 ft., to 9000 ft. high, with the snowy peaks of Thibet, rising to 23,000 ft., in the back ground. The force was to enter the hills during the first week in December, and would not return till March, as the policy of the Government is to show these mountaineers that we can not only enter their fancied inaccessible hills, but remain there as long as we please. The Dufflas are reported to be arming and stockading their villages, and determined to fight it out. Their country has never been visited before, except hurriedly, and nothing at all is known of it. A surveying party, under Major Godwin Austin and Lieutenant Harman, R.E., accompanies this force, for the purpose of mapping to as great an extent as practicable. Spies report that the tactics which the Dufflas have agreed upon are not to oppose the force at first, but to bide their time till it has arrived at some very confined and difficult spot, when they purpose, like the Ashantes, to fall on it in front and flank, and, if possible, cut off its line of communication. Being armed only with the most primitive weapons, they will naturally endeavour to engage the force on ground where the long range of arms of precision will have as little chance as possible against them. When our correspondent wrote, during the latter part of November, the force was collecting at the foot of the hills, and hoped to be amongst the Dufflas by Christmas. We trust it will give a good account of them.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

On a second inspection the general impression we received last week, that this exhibition maintains the usual level at this season, is scarcely confirmed. With due allowance for the modest pretensions of a collection of "sketches and studies," there are few contributions of very salient interest and few contributors who seem to have thought less of quantity than of that intensity and concentration which should constitute the chief characteristics of work of this class, whether done direct from nature or an imaginative "first thought." Then the exhibition must necessarily suffer from the absence of such painters as Messrs. Dobson, R.A., Alfred Hunt and Holman Hunt, Alma Tadema, George and Alfred Fripp, S. Palmer, T. R. Lamont, and E. Lundgren.

Nor is the society particularly fortunate in all its recent elections. The new associates are doubtless all highly respectable technical practitioners, but they afford small token of original power or progress. Mr. W. M. Hale, for instance, who has several small landscapes besides "On the Wharfe, near Bolton Abbey" (5), is a painter who evinces equal delicacy in perception and execution, therein reminding us somewhat of Mr. A. W. Hunt; but we long to see something more important from his hand. A similar remark applies to Mr. J. W. North, whose touch is still more delicate, though it is not always commensurate with the general effect—that is to say, the broad gradations have not their relative value. See "Sketch at Sunset" (296) and "After Harvest" (318), the latter especially good in colour. Mr. A. H. Marsh is more successful in rendering breadths of tone, as witness "Rufside Wood" (122), with a girl driving home a flock of geese, and in the glowing and luxurious "Love Among the Roses" (318); but we could occasionally desiderate a more intelligent choice and treatment of the subject. Mr. B. Houghton has the inventiveness in telling a story or realising a situation, and the technical skill in design requisite, to form an excellent book illustrator; but his compositions do not gain much from colour, the scale being limited, as may be seen in two illustrations to "The Arabian Nights"—"The Enchanted Horse" (72) and "The Transformation of King Beder." The artist's most complete work in colour and effect is the small "Fire-side" (307), with a boy reading a story-book to a little girl as she lies on a tiger-skin rug. The several contributions of Mr. R. W. Macbeth have a more solid, realistic air; and there are peculiarities apparently more directly referable to drawing for the wood-engravers in a manner that has come into vogue in recent years, which is noticeable for hardness of outline and a certain photographic rigidity. Moreover, the conception is apt to be prosaic—wanting in dramatic sympathy and grace. The figures, for instance, in "Pleasant Hours" (140) are stolid. Look, too, at the girl, bearing a nosegay, called "Welcome as the Flowers in May" (194). "Evening at Home" (298) is much better, but it is too obviously a set scene. Mr. Walter Duncan's illustrations of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (354) and Longfellow's "Golden Legend" (110)—i.e., the Vision of St. Felix—have good points; but the artist must be careful in his figure draughtsmanship. Mr. Albert Goodwin's Italian views, chiefly very small, are not without artistic refinement, and they are less loose in execution than before, yet not free from conventionality. Mr. H. Clarence White has usually appeared hitherto as a decided mannerist in method, and sometimes with an aim—far from blameworthy in itself, be it understood—at sentiment and classical feeling. His single contribution this time, "Wheat Harvest in Cambrin" (249), has more evidence of outdoor study than we should have expected, but it is not quite satisfactory. Mr. O. W. Brierly is a competent marine painter, and one who may be trusted for any information we require respecting the sea and ships; but he probably seeks to render a faithful transcript of his subject rather than to show recondite qualities of art. Among his several drawings here one of the most striking is a view of "Constantinople, Looking up the Golden Horn" (286), with men-of-war saluting the Sultan's caïque. For the future of Miss Clara Montalba, one of the most recently-elected associates, we have some apprehension, ready and dexterous as her handling undoubtedly is. The best of her sketches, perhaps, is "Limehouse Creek" (88), though the water lacks liquidity. In others we miss the fine scheme of colouring of former drawings; and the proverbial danger of too great facility, especially to a young artist, inevitably suggests itself.

The contributions of two of the new honorary members—Messrs. Ruskin and Prescott Hewett—are not the least interesting here. "On the North Coast of Cornwall" (325), by the latter, is remarkable for refinement, both of feeling and execution. Mr. Ruskin's studies comprise "Glacier des Bessons, Chamouni" (26), "Dawn on Etna" (312), and two architectural subjects, "The Two Old Bridges of Verona" (219) and "Acanthus Changing into Acaëa" (227)—the last a study of a thirteenth-century capital in Assisi indicative of a transition of style. Although professional painters may find—or fancy they find—in these studies a super-subtle, if not affected, minuteness of touch which misses sometimes the broad truths of relation, yet all candid critics will admit the keen observation displayed in the details, the exquisite feeling for beauty in nature and art, the patient aim at fidelity and delicacy of the execution; especially employed, as these are, on subjects the treatment of which by Mr. Ruskin, through the medium of his verbal analyses and word-pictures, has been of vast

service to art, however we may disagree with particular opinions or statements.

The visitor will be pleased to see the reappearance of Mr. F. Walker and his follower (as we hope we may say without offence), Mr. Pinwell, those artists having been seriously ill. "The Rainbow" (326)—two children looking from a bay window—by the former, is unrivalled in refinement of form, expression, and execution; but something of suggestiveness appears to have been sacrificed to the unusually smooth texture. Mr. Pinwell sends from Tangier "The Auctioneer: a Street Scene" (190) and "The Prison Hole" (153)—a dramatic incident representing two sorrowful women visiting a prisoner, one of them conversing with him through a small aperture in the prison wall. Both drawings have fine points of characterisation, though not without peculiarities of manipulation.

It is time, however, to turn to longer established favourites, and happily their merits are too well known to require lengthened comment. The president, Sir John Gilbert, is worthily represented—more, surely, need not be said. Especially welcome are two frames of small sketches and studies, evidently genuine bits from the master's portfolio, showing the preparatory work for pictures already painted. Very acceptable, also, are "On the Look Out" (201) and "Prisoners of War" (34), which prove Sir John's ability to be as great in landscape as in figures. "Jack Cade and his Rabblement" (306) affords full play to the artist's Rubens-like power of painting a crowd. Not less congenial, and perhaps the most important, contribution is the composition illustrative of Longfellow's "Evangeline," where some of the "hundred children's children" of the old "notary public" clamber about his knees. Mr. Carl Haag is at his best within the legitimate scope of the exhibition. He astonishes us by the masculine strength, force, and honest fidelity of several Eastern studies of figures and architecture. None of them can fail to arrest the visitor's attention; but we may particularise "A Nubian Youngster" (222), than the modelling of which nothing, even sculpture itself, could be more solid; and "Door of a Mandarah" (183) or reception-room in a private house at Cairo—an elaborately beautiful specimen of Arabesque ornamentation. Mr. Topham sends, in his familiar style, a charming sketch of a Venetian water-carrier (176) and a group of "Spanish Gipsies" (43). Mr. F. Taylor's sporting illustrations of the months of "August" (161), "September" (95), and "October" (198) and two frames of smaller subjects are among the truest sketches of the popular sort here. But they are trite to the last degree; and they have little that is valuable in art for any but amateur critics. It is lamentable to see so successful an artist as Mr. Birket Foster turning out petty and tricky, however pretty, vignettes, made evidently to sell, being neither "studies" nor "sketches" in any true sense of the word—just as an unfriended young artist might be compelled to turn out his "pot-boilers." Mr. Dodgeson, according to his wont, is delightfully fresh, vivacious, and artistic, but he really should not carry further his peculiar spotty, dabby execution. "Study of an Old Tide Mill near Havant" (148) is one of several contributions by Mr. E. Duncan, all of them, we need scarcely say, modest, honest, faithful, and sound. We rejoice to see that the calamity which lately befell Mr. Brittan Willis has had no ill effect on his art; on the contrary, it might appear to have braced him to new exertion. He has done nothing more spirited than "A Sudden Attack" (20)—two highland bulls charging at each other; while the "Scene on the Wye" (234) has all the artist's amenity, without the tendency to over-sweet, velvety texture of earlier works. Another good animal-piece is Mr. B. Bradley's sketch of "A Young Lion and Lionesses" (180). Mr. S. Read comes to the front in this exhibition. One of the best works by this artist which we remember to have seen is "Advocates' Close, Edinburgh" (41), looking through the narrow gorge-like division between the lofty houses from the top of the steep stairs, which is singularly effective in light and shade, and treated with fine pictorial feeling throughout. The artist's sense of the impressiveness of somewhat analogous effects in Nature's architecture as exemplified in the perpendicular rocks, sometimes splintered into most fantastic stacks and pinnacles, which girdle parts of Great Britain and the sister isle, is shown in a series of drawings from wildly-romantic localities that have been strangely neglected by our painters—to wit, "Entrance to the Grey Man's Path, Antrim Coast" (258), with its ghastly natural bridge; "Gimigo Castle, Caithness" (130); "Dunluce Castle" (117); "Handa Head, Sutherlandshire" (206); and "The Plaskin Head, Giants' Causeway" (228). By Mr. J. D. Watson there are numerous contributions, not free from blackness and formality, including "Only Been With a Few Friends" (50) and "The Old Clock" (102), studies for, or repliche (it is not stated which) of, the pictures in the last Academy Exhibition, but much inferior to them. We like best "Homeward" (94).

Failing space compels us to content ourselves with saying that the following artists are also fairly represented—viz., Messrs. E. A. Goodall, W. Goodall, H. S. Marks, T. Danby, J. W. Whittaker, F. Powell, J. J. Jenkins, C. Davidson, T. M. Richardson, Collingwood Smith, E. K. Johnson, A. R. Newton, G. H. Andrews, J. Nash, P. Naftel, S. P. Jackson, and W. Collingwood.

The museum of the Luxembourg has been reopened with forty new pictures, replacing those removed to the Louvre.

The great gold medals of the Berlin Academy of Arts have been awarded by the German Emperor to Mr. Alma Tadema of London, M. de Scampheleer of Brussels, and M. Adam of Munich.

With regard to the Westminster frescoes, the *Times* says:—For some years it has been observed with great regret that most of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament were decaying, Macise's famous water-glass picture of "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher" among the number. The decay in this instance showed itself by an efflorescence which has spread itself over the whole surface of the picture. The same efflorescence has also, in a minor degree, appeared on parts of the companion picture by the same great master, "The Death of Nelson." Some two or three years ago steps were taken to inquire what could be done to save these great works from destruction; but the "doctors differed," and nothing was done beyond inquiry. The present Commissioner of Works, Lord Henry Lennox, however, has been fortunate enough to prevail on Lord Hardinge to preside over a small committee, composed of Sir W. Boxall, R.A., Mr. Richmond, R.A., Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., and Mr. Watts, R.A., with a view of seeing what can be done. These gentlemen have met several times, and have made a very minute examination of the picture. They have unanimously agreed to recommend a treatment every part of which Mr. Richmond has, at a great sacrifice of time, most generously agreed personally to superintend. The services of Dr. Percy and of any celebrated chemist they might wish to consult were also placed at their disposal. This treatment, which will be necessarily a very delicate work, will also be gradual; so that almost immediately after one corner of the picture has been treated, the success or failure of this first process will be apparent.

Galignani announces the death, at Paris, at the age of thirty-seven, of Guillaume Regamey, an artist who had already marked his place among contemporary painters. He was trained in the School of Design in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, and soon became known as a painter of military scenes. During the Franco-German war he came to London, and was employed in making drawings for this Journal, which attracted much notice for their spirit and originality. While he stayed in England he was a frequent contributor to these pages, and on his return to France continued to send us drawings up to within a short period of his death. His brother, Felix Regamey, also an artist of great ability, is now in America.

Mr. G. E. Street has written an interesting letter to the *Times* in reference to the recent excavations in the Colosseum, Rome, in which he dissents from the opinion of Mr. Forbes that the whole of the substructure of the arena is a comparatively modern addition to the original building erected upon the old paved floor, which remains some 20 ft. below what has hitherto appeared to be the ground-line. Mr. Street contends that the use of the building would involve the necessity of rooms and passages under the floor of the arena, and he points to an instance of such provision in the amphitheatre at Pozzuoli. Finally, he clenches his argument by stating that, "if Mr. Forbes's suggestion as to the original level of the arena having been some 20 ft. lower than has hitherto been supposed were correct, either the arena must have been reduced to the smallest possible dimensions, or it would have been such a deeply-sunk pit that none of the spectators except those in the front row would have seen anything of the performances which went on in it." Mr. Street's meaning is sufficiently clear, though the consequences he points out would be copulative, not alternative; if, as he states, none but those in the front row could have seen had the arena been 20 ft. deeper than the present level, then matters would not have been improved for them if the arena had been diminished in extent, for its whole surface would have had to be raised before even the centre of the arena would have come into view, except, as aforesaid, from the front row.

MUSIC.

The resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts and the Saturday afternoon performances which arose out of their success, the recommencement of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts, and the opening of the ninth season of the London Ballad Concerts mark the renewal of musical activity which usually follows the Christmas recess. The concert of Monday evening brought back *Mlle. Marie Krebs*, whose skilful pianoforte-playing was worthily bestowed on three pieces of very different schools—Bach's prelude and fugue in A minor, the latter of which has been styled "à la Tarantella;" Beethoven's grandest trio (consequently the grandest of all trios), that in B flat, dedicated to his pupil the Archduke Rudolph; and Franz Schubert's fantasia for pianoforte and violin, op. 156. In all these the highly-trained mechanism and appreciative intelligence of the pianist were specially manifested. With such co-operation as that of Herr Straus and Signor Piatti (respectively as violinist and violoncellist) in the trio, and of the former gentleman in the duet-fantasia, the rendering of these works left nothing to be desired. The concert opened with Mendelssohn's string quintet in A (op. 18), one of the several remarkable works of his early youth, belonging to the same year (1826) as his overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It was very finely played by Herr Straus, Messrs. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Burnett, and Signor Piatti. A very expressive new song by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, "Tender and True," was sung with such effect by Miss Edith Wynne that it had to be repeated; the other vocal piece (by the same singer) having been M. Gounod's "Verser nel mio cor," one of the songs afterwards interpolated by the composer in his "Faust." Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist. *Mlle. Krebs* is again to be the pianist, and Herr Straus the leading violinist, at the afternoon concert of to-day (Saturday). The programme for Monday evening consists entirely of music by Mendelssohn, the selection being identical with that of the first of the Monday Popular Concerts, on Feb. 14, 1859. Madame Norman-Néruda is to be the principal violinist, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann the pianist. This will be the 500th of these performances.

Mr. John Boosey's ninth season of the London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall opened brilliantly on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Sims Reeves sang two songs in his best style. These were Blumenthal's "My Queen" and Balfe's "Come into the Garden, Maud," each of which was received with the enthusiastic applause that invariably greets the performances of this great artist. Among the specialties of the day were three new songs, all of which were given with marked success—Mr. Gatty's ballad, "Forget-me-Not," by Madame Osborne Williams; Mr. Arthur Sullivan's song, "Living Poems," by Miss Edith Wynne; and Miss Philp's song, "Somebody's Waiting for Somebody," by Miss Sterling. These ladies, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and the glee-party known as the London Vocal Union contributed various other vocal pieces; and *Mlle. Le Brun* played two brilliant pianoforte solos. Herr Meyer Lutz was the accompanist. The second concert of the series took place on Wednesday evening, when the programme again offered many and varied attractions. The remaining concerts are fixed for the evenings of Jan. 20, Feb. 3, 17, and 24.

The first Crystal Palace concert of the new year—the twelfth of the nineteenth series—takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the programme will include Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), Schumann's pianoforte concerto (to be played by Mr. Oscar Beringer), and (for the first time in England) the overture to Rubinstein's opera "Dimitri Donskoi."

The new series of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s concerts at the Royal Albert Hall (to take place twice a week until Easter) are to begin on Thursday next (instead of Tuesday, as originally announced), when the programme will consist of a miscellaneous selection of orchestral and vocal pieces, and the celebrated violinist, Herr Wilhelmj, will appear, after an interval of several years. At the next concert (on the following Tuesday) "Israel in Egypt" will be performed.

The third trial of new compositions by the Musical Artists' Society was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at the Royal Academy of Music.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of students at the Royal Academy of Music, all the public concerts of the Royal Academy, this year, will take place at the St. James's Hall.

At the annual meeting of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society, last Saturday—Mr. P. Phipps, M.P., presiding—a vote of thanks was passed to Earl Spencer, the retiring president. The new president, the Marquis of Exeter, will offer £200 as prizes at the forthcoming show at Stamford.

THEATRES.

The incessant activity of the modern stage and the increasing number of theatres scarcely permit a week to pass without its registry. Morning performances swell the list. There has been one at the Gaiety of considerable interest. On Saturday "The Lady of Lyons" was represented, for the purpose of giving Miss Madge Robertson an opportunity of appearing in Pauline, Mr. Kendal undertaking Claude Melnotte. The performance was eminently satisfactory, and redounded greatly to the credit of the lady, whose talents were exhibited at their best on the occasion. Other performers rendered efficient aid. Mr. John Maclean was good as Dumas, Mr. Belford as Glavis, and Mr. Forbes Robertson had a good opportunity of showing his ability in Beausant. Mrs. Leigh as Widow Melnotte and Mrs. C. H. Stephenson as Madame Deschappelles were in their element. The acting, in fact, was efficient all round, and will advance the reputation of all who were engaged in the representation.

The Adelphi perseveres in its plan of revising the celebrated pieces which were long ago identified with the success of the theatre. For this honour "The Dream at Sea" has now been selected—a melodrama by Mr. J. B. Buckstone, which, a quarter of a century since, had great and deserved popularity. The success of the play depends on its situations. These arise from the crime of Black Ralph (Mr. McIntyre), a wrecker, who murders, as it is supposed, Ann Trevanion (Miss Edith Stuart), the affianced of Launce Linwood (Mr. James Fernandez). The lover is far away at sea, and has a dream of his beloved and what has befallen her; whereupon he hastens back, and, arriving on the spot, determines to have one last look of the dear one in her grave, and restores her to life by his embraces. The characters could not have been better supported than by the three artists whom we have named. The rest of the characters were all respectably filled, particularly Biddy Nutts, who in Miss Hudspeth found an able representative, full of humour and stage-tact. The scenery, by Mr. F. Lloyds, is good and effective. The management intend, it is said, to reproduce "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama of "The New Magdalen," founded on his novel of the same name, has been revived at the Charing-Cross Theatre. The merits of the piece have already been discussed. It inculcates the moral that a woman may sink to the lowest depths of ruin and yet be capable of a great moral regeneration. The play goes even further, and represents the fallen woman as infinitely superior to her more fortunate sister, who, never having been similarly tempted, has never similarly erred, and who repudiates her penitent fellow-creature as a contaminated person beyond the reach of Gospel purifying influences. Thus in the action of the drama the New Magdalen exhibits an innate nobility which prompts her to the voluntary exercise of a great atonement, in the shape of confession and restitution to the injured, while her virtuous opponent wraps herself round with the cloak of her own immaculateness, disregarding alike the claims of humanity and the teachings of religion. This is the position assumed by the dramatist. We should take no exception to it, were all magdalens like Mercy Merrick, and all chaste, honourable women like Grace Roseberry. Of the former, we trust, there are many examples, to the honour and glory of the sex; be it certified there are but few of the latter specimen. We do not certainly know what feelings may have actuated society a century since; but we can boldly assert that in this enlightened age few Christian women, educated in Christian schools upon Christian principles, would withhold the word of encouragement from a repentant, erring sister, and thus for ever shut the door upon the possibility of her redemption. We think that Mr. Wilkie Collins has accepted a somewhat rare and isolated instance as a type of womanhood in this particular. Far different is it with the German dramatist, Kotzebue, who, in his popular play entitled "The Stranger," presents the high-born, honourable Countess extending the hand of succour to her erring sister, protecting her with the shield of her own purity, and, in the true spirit of Christian charity, leading her onwards towards the bright prospect of a redeeming future. Of the two pictures we think that drawn by the elder dramatist is the one truer to nature. Setting aside this and other controversial points, we admit that the drama of the "New Magdalen" has sterling merits, possesses an interesting story, is well written, ably constructed, and, with such an exponent as Miss Ada Cavendish in the character of the heroine, is likely to retain permanent possession of the boards. Throughout, the performance of the above-named lady was characterised by genuine passion and emotion. Long practice in the character has enabled her to give to it that artistic finish without which true excellence is unattainable. In the great scene of the play, where Mercy Merrick, stung to resistance by the taunts of her opponent, turns upon her persecutor and dares her to the utmost effort of her malice, the actress evinced true histrionic genius and approached as nearly as possible to the standard of perfection. Miss Kate Rivers, as Grace Roseberry, made the most of an unthankful part. Mr. R. Markby was exceedingly effective as Julian Gray. Mr. Leonard Boyne was an excellent Horace Holmercroft, and Miss R. G. Le Thière acted with much spirit and discrimination the character of Lady Janet Roy. The audience were unusually demonstrative, and the revival was perfectly successful.

Mr. Herbert Monckton has been elected Town Clerk of Maidstone, in succession to Mr. John Monckton, his father, who has resigned after thirty-six years' tenure of office.

Mr. Egerton, the Secretary to the Admiralty, presided at a meeting of the Worsley Constitutional Association, last week, and in the course of the proceedings expressed a hope that there would be some addition to the Naval Estimates next Session. He was satisfied with the present manning of the Navy, and admitted that the late Government had improved the system of purchasing stores, everything, he added, being bought at a fair price and of the best quality.

The Postmaster-General has issued a series of cautions to the public in reference to the foreign and inland postage. Envelopes used for letters and packets are frequently unfit for the purpose, and the public are therefore strongly urged to use strong envelopes, which in the case of bulky or very heavy letters should be made of linen. A very large number of newspapers are still put into the post bearing stamps insufficient for their prepayment. Public attention is therefore again called to this subject, with a view of averting the disappointment occasioned by the non-arrival of such papers at their destination. With regard to the halfpenny book post, it is necessary to explain for the guidance of the public that the letter rate of postage must be prepaid for any communication of the nature of a letter, not wholly printed, whether it be placed in a closed envelope or in an open cover, unless a post-card be used for the purpose, or unless the letter be a circular letter according to the definition of a circular contained in the "British Postal Guide;" that cards having merely a halfpenny adhesive stamp affixed to them must not bear any communication of the nature of a letter unless it be wholly printed, or unless it be a circular letter.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The duty, and it is to be presumed the pleasure, of intercommunication between representatives and represented was but slightly interrupted by that which is called the festival of the winter. Up to the very eve of the holidays—which, if it were not profane to say so, might be said to bear a strong resemblance to a saturnalia—there were gatherings of elected and electors, and the art of speaking a great deal and saying nothing was wonderfully illustrated. Though it is but a memory now, it may be mentioned, because of its significance, that Sir William Vernon Harcourt chose about that time to deliver a tremendous bid for the leadership of the Liberal party, which, if reports be trustworthy, is about really, and not nominally, to become vacant. He got together his electoral clients at Oxford, and endeavoured to persuade them that political salvation was to be found in Whig principles alone, of which he was the type and the incarnation. By this proceeding he anticipated so much the speech which he ought to have delivered in the very next week at the incantations of the Druids of Oxford that an attack of bronchitis was perhaps welcomed by him, as saving him the trouble of trying though probably not in vain to be brilliantly rhetorical, when he had only a twice-told tale to tell. Thus it came to pass that that mystical body held its orgy with maimed rites; for, though Mr. Hall, the new and junior member for the city, is nearly an orator, and, at any rate, can be felicitously varied in his elocution, he was not large enough to fill the space left empty not only by Sir William Harcourt, but by Lord Cardwell, who had promised to revisit the glimpses of that festival where he used practically to canvass his constituents, with a view to contingencies, one of which came on him so suddenly, and converted him from a popular member into an *emeritus* peer. It is to be hoped that his chair was held vacant all night, in order to accommodate his spirit if it chose in questionable shape to sit in it, and grimly contemplate how matters went on in his bodily absence.

It is curious to observe the kind of spirit which seems to animate, or rather to influence, for animate is not exactly an applicable word, those who may be called the salvage of the Liberal wreck at the last election—that is, the members of the last Parliament who were fortunate enough to retain their seats. Nothing can be more moderate, more philosophical, more resigned than they are to the loss of power, which some really, and others fancied, that they possessed when their party was in office, upheld by a triumphant majority. In this respect their unanimity is wonderful. For instance, there is Mr. Serjeant Simon, who has just been, in a manner, condoling with the Liberal electors of Dewsbury, which he represents. If he were really as wise as he looks when he is silent, he would be a prodigy of a counsellor. He had rehearsed the part he had to play very well, and he talked with solemnity about the fall of the late Government being not altogether undeserved, because they had successfully managed to lose the confidence of that section of the Liberal party to which he belongs—an unpardonable sin of course. He would naturally like to see the Liberal party in power again; but it must be assumed that he means the Liberal party according to his ideas, for then he must inevitably be Solicitor-General. But as things are he is content to follow the advice which Monte Christo gave to his sorrowing friends when he was about to leave them and to sail away into infinite space—namely, "Wait and Hope." One sentiment which he expressed seems somewhat paradoxical; but it may, nevertheless, be, as it comes from him, a profound political axiom. Referring to the diversity, the want of union, in the Liberal party, he laid down that disunion was a sign of political health. Being interpreted, this may mean, that if each and all of the sticks that may be used to make up a bundle are strong and healthy they are in proper condition for being united at the proper time.

Then take Mr. Osborne Morgan, who, by-the-way, has been flitting about amongst his constituents all the autumn and winter. He has been delivering what was intended to be his oration, par excellence, of the recess. In the very outset he says plainly that he does not regret the expulsion of his party from office. To be sure, he was not in office himself; but that, of course, has nothing to do with the opinion he has disinterestedly formed, disinterestedly because when his party was in power he was always on the point of being a legislator, in fact as well as name, by means of his Burials Bill, which, by the turn of the political wheel, has been now precipitated into the limbo of good intentions. Perhaps it was not without significance that Mr. Morgan made the question of the disestablishment of the Church a staple of his speech. Doubtless, addressing Welsh Liberals as he was, he conceived this to be a palatable topic; and when he was talking about Tillotson and Chillingworth, the Venerable Bede, and Thomas à Beckett, it was probably believed by his audience that he was denouncing episcopacy; and when he spoke of Nonconformists as being the spiritual heirs of Fox and Wesley, of Charles of Bala, and Williams of Vern, his voice may have sounded musical (such may be the force of enthusiasm), and his words may have appeared to be the perfection of eloquence (such may be the power of sympathy), to his delighted audience. As a whole, the speech was comprehensive and decisive, and it was not by any means too largely infused with that lachrymose facetiousness to which Mr. Morgan is rather prone.

Then there has been Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, who is, in the estimation of some persons—and it may be, though far be it from that being distinctly said, in his own—a political personage, and a representative Liberal. He has been talking to the world over the heads of his docile constituents at Calne, and he seems to think that the impartial verdict on the cast-down Liberal party ought to be, "Serve them right." He also professed a sovereign disdain for any attempts, or combinations, or plans for getting back a Liberal Administration, though the probabilities are that, in such an event, he would be booked for an Under-Secretaryship. His counsel may therefore be well considered as pure on the merits; and to be rated accordingly.

Most persons out of Cambridge may, perhaps, shiver a little when they hear that Mr. Fawcett has been enjoying the recreation of boating. To be sure he was on the river under the protection of a body called the "Ancient Mariners," and he may have been under the influence of some spell, which ere now Ancient Mariners have been stated to have possessed, and his apparent irrationality in resorting to such a recreation just now may therefore be excused. Then, too, we have heard of feats of skating performed by him, which indicate another form of those athletic tendencies which perhaps few people know that he possesses. Possibly he was never more in his element than when addressing a meeting this week in Bethnal-green (a locality he has much affected of late) on the congenial subject of education.

During his Christmas holiday Mr. Ward-Hunt must, it may be fancied, have thoroughly enjoyed himself, for he found himself for a season once more in his real pride of place, that of the chairman of quarter sessions in Northamptonshire.

The *Independenzia* was safely docked at Woolwich with the high tide of Sunday morning.

SKETCHES IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.



A GUARD OF HONOUR AT KASHGAR.

KASHGAR AND YARKUND.

The recent opening of diplomatic negotiations with Central Asia, through Sir T. Douglas Forsyth's special mission to the Ameer Yakoob Khan, ruler of these two independent States of Eastern Turkestan, has frequently been commented upon in this Journal. Yarkund and Kashgar are the names of the capital cities, as well as of the surrounding provinces. These towns are situated on opposite sides—Yarkund south and Kashgar north—of the great basin inclosed between the Karakorum range of mountains, beyond the Himalayas; the Thian Shan mountains, which separate Kashgar from Siberia; and the Pamir or Bolor Daghighlands, above the plains of the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers, now called Amoo Daria and Syr Daria, lately subdued to the Russian empire. Turcomans and Tartars around the Sea of Aral have lost all but the merest shadow of their former power, which once spread terror and devastation through Asia and menaced the east of Europe. Eastward, however, of the "Roof of the World," as the central ridge dividing the waters of Asia, in their far-flowing streams, has been fancifully termed, there is still an independent Mussulman nation. These Turks of the East were long subject to China, against which they revolted successfully, twelve or fourteen years ago, under the leadership of their present ruler, who came from the Turcoman provinces on the Syr Daria. It is not unlikely that the Chinese Empire will attempt to reconquer its lost Turkish provinces before long, and probably this may lead to active Russian intervention. In the mean time, it is the policy of the British Indian Government, as we have just now seen, to find a passage for our commerce into that secluded country. The tremendous mountain barriers, a double rampart nowhere lower than 18,000 ft., which must be crossed between the

plains of the Ganges and Eastern Turkestan, forbid us to expect much profitable trade in that quarter. But the special embassy met with a civil reception at the Court of his Highness the Ameer Yakoob Khan; and we have been enabled, by the sketches of Captain Chapman, R.A., to give many illustrations of the places and people they saw. Two of our present Engravings, from photographs, also belong to this series; they show the ordinary accessories of Turkish ceremonial dignity and official state. One represents the guard of honour in attendance on a military dignitary, styled the Panjsua Bashee, or Commander of Five Hundred, at Kashgar. In the other scene we behold a number of patient suitors, defendants, or witnesses, seated beneath the verandah of the Yarkund Hall of Audience, awaiting the judgment of the local Governor or Bey.

THE METROPOLITAN POULTRY MARKET.

We give an illustration of this new building, which is an extension, to the west side, of the Metropolitan Meat Market in Smithfield. Its ground plan consists of four avenues running east and west, with two entrances from Farringdon-street and two from the adjoining Meat Market. The elevation has been designed to harmonise in general character with that of the building adjacent. The area of ground covered by the Poultry Market is about 49,000 ft. superficial, of which the shops, seventy-two in number, occupy 29,500 ft. The annual revenue from the annexe is estimated at £10,903. The outlay by the Corporation for the scheme will be restored to them by the tolls levied upon the meat brought into the market for sale in the seventy-two new shops. The building was designed by

Mr. Horace Jones, City architect; the contractors were Messrs. Holland and Hannen.

Since the opening of the Metropolitan Meat Market at Smithfield in December, 1868, a more accurate knowledge as to the supply of meat has been obtained. It appears that, during the six days preceding Christmas Day, 5484 tons were brought to the market—namely, Friday, Dec. 18, 882 tons; Saturday, 19, 784 tons; Monday, 21, 1360 tons; Tuesday, 22, 679 tons; Wednesday, 23, 1098 tons; and on Thursday, 24, 681 tons. The supplies in previous years for the same six days before Christmas were—in 1870, 3917 tons; in 1871, 3869 tons; in 1872, 4270 tons; and in 1873, 4154 tons.



VERANDAH OF THE HALL OF AUDIENCE, YARKUND.

Mr. Ellis, chairman of the Midland Railway Company, presided last Saturday night at a public meeting in Leicester, and, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, he expressed himself sanguine that the new policy would not only prove satisfactory to the Midland shareholders, but would ultimately be adopted by competing lines.



THE NEW METROPOLITAN POULTRY MARKET, SMITHFIELD.

NEW BOOKS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

A very well informed traveller and photographic artist, Mr. J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., whose principal work, "Illustrations of China and its People," was noticed on its publication some months ago, again comes forward. It is not, this time, with a set of his original photographs, but with a volume of narrative and descriptive writing, illustrated by sixty or seventy wood-engravings, both from the photographs and from his sketches. *The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China* (Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle) is a book from which one may get a large amount of entertaining knowledge. Mr. Thomson spent ten years in the far East, keeping his mind, as well as his eyes and photographic lens, ever wide open to its scenes and manners, of which he sets before us a lively and truthful series of views. He does not, indeed, bring to disquisitions upon Chinese policy and morals that miscellaneous acquaintance with the ancient and modern theocracies of Asia which inspires our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, to discursive commenting upon all that he has seen. But Mr. Thomson has a great deal of fresh information to give us, and a pleasant, direct, unassuming way of putting it forth. He treats first of the Straits Settlements, Penang and Singapore, where he resided several years. The growing commercial importance of those British possessions makes them worth reading about, besides the singular features of their situation, forming the maritime gateway from the Indian Ocean to the Chinese Archipelago, as well as their climate and natural products. We believe, too, that with the development of our North Australian provinces and of the new island settlements in the Pacific, and their probable communications with our Indian Empire, the mercantile and industrial resources of the Malacca peninsula will be vastly increased. A subject of great interest, in this connection, is the advance of Chinese emigration to the shores of the equatorial region and southern hemisphere. Upon this topic something is to be gathered from Mr. Thomson's report of the social condition of Singapore and Penang. He next passes on to the genuine native kingdom of Siam, which displays more fully, we suppose, than any other country, the effects of the Buddhist faith, nowhere professed and practised so carefully as in the city of Bangkok. Mr. Thomson gained the favour of the Siamese King and aristocracy by his skill in taking their portraits. He dwelt some months amongst them, but devoted a portion of his time, subsequently, to exploring the interior, which he crossed into Cambodia, and there inspected the marvellous ruined temple of Nakhon Wat. His photographs of those mighty ruins, which are situated in a thick jungle, for centuries deserted and forgotten, were sent to us and engraved in this Journal seven or eight years ago. Mr. Thomson showed an enterprising and courageous spirit in making his way to the sequestered shrines. Cochin China, with the French settlement of Saigon, is next described; after which the author carries us on to China. His descriptions of Hong-Kong and Macao, of Canton or Kwang-Tung, of Shanghai and the Yang-Tze-Kiang, of Nanking and Tien-Tsin, and Imperial Peking, with the Ming tombs and the Great Wall, have been anticipated by preceding travellers. But he crossed over from Amoy to the large island of Formosa, which is not so well known, and which was thought likely, a few months back, to become an object of contention between the Chinese and the Japanese empires.

The above is a mere geographical outline of what is there in Mr. Thomson's book. He has much to tell us, which he tells exceedingly well, about the aspects of nature and humanity in each of the countries mentioned. Let us return to the outset of his narrative, and take notice of some few interesting particulars reported by this acute and thoughtful observer, as he moves leisurely round the East Asiatic world. In the Straits Settlements, at Penang and the adjoining coast, he admires the glorious luxuriance of vegetable and animal life, as well as the skilful cultivation of sugar and tapioca. The habits of the Malay and Chinese labourers, employed both there and at Singapore, are judiciously discussed. Our English trade unionists may learn a trick or two of corporate tyranny from the Chinese workmen's guilds, one rule of which, by the way, forbids the members to give evidence against a fellow-member in a court of law. "Perjury on behalf of a friend," says Mr. Thomson, "is esteemed an undoubted sign of high moral rectitude." This is the natural and logical result of a materialist or "Positivist" religion like that of China, which only worships the ideal of social utility. Another accompaniment of that heathen creed is the shameful tolerance of foul vices in the department of what the late Mr. J. S. Mill called "self-regarding actions," as among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Chinese civilisation, indeed, by its moral effects, bad and good, is the most instructive example of what will surely come of any Secularist doctrine, if ever it should be accepted instead of Christianity by either of the European nations. But the Chinese servants and tradesmen at Singapore have some diverting ways. Fancy a male cook boiling a pudding in one end of a cloth, while the other end, being his only garment, was wrapped about his loins! Or a respectable shop-keeper sitting all day in public with the whole front of his body exposed, down to the smallest possible covering of the thighs, because they look upon "a large belly man," also a "large facey man," as one of the noblest types of the human race! The Chinese man of business, who affects European manners, lighting a cigar at the close of day, and getting into his handsome carriage and pair for the drive home to his suburban villa, is of a different social grade. This bustling mercantile town, where Mr. Thomson dwelt three years, displays the queerest mixture of people.

In the great city of the neighbouring Buddhist kingdom, on the contrary, which floats rather than stands on the marshy banks and waters of the Menam, we see the genuine outgrowth of the East Asiatic mind. It is curious to recollect how the late King, an English scholar though a learned professor of the religious philosophy of his race, used to write controversial letters upon theology, in opposition to the Christian missionaries, in the *Bangkok Recorder*. Let the Buddhists, who far outnumber upon earth the reputed disciples of any other faith, have the benefit of his Majesty's denial that the image of Buddha is ever adored as a god. The spiritual use of the image is to aid the devotee in withdrawing his mind from the cares of mortal existence by its constant expression of placid repose. We have heard a similar plea for certain artificial helps to pietistic sentimentalism in other cases. There are, likewise, many Western precedents for the monastic seclusion of such fond religious dreamers as the one here described, shut up in a gloomy cell, with his sacred books and a cage of white mice, tending those little creatures, each the possible incarnation of Buddha, instead of serving mankind. In the city where this sort of piety reigns supreme you may see dogs and vultures tearing and devouring the despised human dead. Some fantastic German and English scholars have lately endeavoured to persuade us that Buddhism contains all there is good or true in Christianity. Whoever might be so imposed upon by an array of quotations from the Siamese or Pali Scriptures is hereby advised to go and see the fruits of that fantastic and mystical pantheism among the nations of the far East. All that can be admitted is this, that either Buddhism or Chinese Secularism, or Brahminism, or Moham-

edanism, may possibly serve to hold a barbarous society together. Some persons will think that either system may be preferable to having no care for religion at all.

The ancient Cambodian temples, of which there are such mighty and superb remains at Nakhon Wat, were probably of the Buddhist religion. They were described by the late Henri Mouhot twelve years ago. Within a square walled enclosure, measuring three quarters of a mile each way, rise three stone terraces or platforms, one above another. The temple at the summit has a façade of 600 ft., with long galleries in every direction, which present, in their colonnades and arched roofs, and in the sculptures of their back walls, an example of high artistic power. These bas-reliefs consist of scenes and groups from the Hindoo national epic poems, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which the Siamese received from India in the fourth century. They somewhat resemble, in character and style, the old Assyrian sculptures of Nineveh, at the British Museum. The nation by and for whom they were executed, like the Assyrian nation, no longer exists; and the forest around these grand architectural ruins is occupied by a few wild people in huts of grass. Cambodia was conquered by Siam, and is claimed to this day as a Siamese province. Of the Annamese or Cochin Chinese nation, during his brief stay at the French colony of Saigon, Mr. Thomson saw little worth mentioning; but a view of one of their squalid villages on the river is the frontispiece to this volume. They are lazy and dirty to the extreme of contented wretchedness.

The humours, tricks, and customs of English and Chinese life at Hong-Kong have seldom been delineated in a more lively manner than by Mr. Thomson in his seventh chapter. He saw not only the city of Canton, but much of the province going far up the Pearl river, or its north branch, from San-Shui. But Canton and the rest of China have been abundantly written about of late years. The consumers of tea at home, indeed, might get a little information from this book of the methods by which nasty and noxious adulteration is practised at their expense. Pure tea cannot, in the author's opinion, be sold in England cheaper than 2s. or 2s. 6d. a pound. He considers, however, that the Chinaman is not the most guilty party in the transactions with the spurious article. We dare say there is no need for either nation to take a lesson from the other in commercial roguery; and it is not long since the Manchester adulterations of calico were denounced by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Formosa, or "The Beautiful," as the Portuguese called it, occupies fifty pages. This island, 250 miles long and 84 miles wide, is mountainous in the middle and eastern parts, and presents much very striking and picturesque scenery. Its population is three millions, of whom half a million are of the native tribes, in the mountain districts; the rest are Chinese, under the government of a Taotai appointed from Peking. The capital, Tai-wan-fu, is a town of 70,000 inhabitants. The old Dutch forts, Zelandia and Provincia, are now in ruins, but tokens yet remain of the European occupation before 1660, when Formosa was conquered by the Chinese. In company with Dr. Maxmell, the English medical missionary, who seems to be doing a good work among the native people, Mr. Thomson made an excursion to the highlands, as far as Baksa and Kasampo. His account of these days is not without the interest of novelty.

The Chinese cities and European commercial colonies, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow, far up the great central river Nanking, and finally the capital, which fill the rest of this volume, are now almost familiar to those among us who read books of travel. But Mr. Thomson has a few things to describe which are both new and really important. The great naval arsenal of the Chinese Government, at Foochow, is one of the most noteworthy places he visited. We must be content, however, upon this occasion, to commend this narrative of a photographer's residence and wanderings in "Malacca, Indo-China, and China," as one of the best works of its kind lately produced.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTROTYPING AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., began his fifth lecture on the Voltaic Battery on Thursday week, the 7th inst., by referring to some early forms of the cells of Cruikshank, Daniell, and Bunsen, and of the gas battery of Sir William R. Grove. He then proceeded to demonstrate that electricity, although produced in various ways, has similar properties. Beginning with Faraday's first rude electrical machine made by himself, and then referring to other forms of apparatus for generating electricity by friction, he pointed out that in them, as in the voltaic battery, the force is generated by the contact of dissimilar materials, being made continuous not by chemical action, but by mechanical motion. After having explained how magnetism is produced from voltaic electricity, and how electricity is generated by the rotation of magnets, he showed, by means of Gram's magnetic machine, that a current of electricity may be obtained closely resembling that generated by the voltaic battery, and may be used for the same purposes. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrated descriptions of some of the numerous applications of the voltaic current to the objects of life, after previously explaining the methods employed to augment or diminish the intensity of the action according to the required demands. He showed how the current may be employed as a motive force; for instance, in clocks and for ringing bells; but it is too costly for machinery requiring great power. As an example, a small voltaic locomotive was sent across the lecture-table. Proceeding to electrotyping and electroplating, after explaining the principles of the process, the Professor specially alluded to the important discovery of the late Mr. Robert Murray, a frequent assistant of Faraday, that casts and moulds of plaster of Paris, gutta-percha, and many other substances, when covered with powdered black lead, become metallic conductors, and may thus be electrotyped, thereby enabling us to obtain copies of medallions, statuettes, and other objects with great facility by means of the voltaic battery. The Professor also showed how by electrotyping moulds copies may be obtained of engravings and printing types, and he exhibited examples of the way in which the new art has been turned to account in the manufacture of fancy stationery, and rollers for calico-printing, and in preserving various natural objects, such as fern-leaves, by coating them with metal. In reference to covering vessels made of baser metals with gold or silver by electroplating or electrogilding, the Professor drew attention to many fine specimens before him. Many of the lecture illustrations were supplied by Messrs. De la Rue, Elkington, Zimmerman, and W. H. Walenn.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND LAMP.

Professor Gladstone, in his sixth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, resumed his account of the applications of the voltaic battery. In a brief history of the electric telegraph, illustrated by experiments, he alluded to Ersted's discovery of the action of the voltaic current upon the magnetic needle, in 1820, and to Ampère's telegraphic arrangement composed of the magnetic needle and coil and the wires of the battery, constructed in the same year. After explaining the way in which the movements of the magnetic needle are employed

for conveying messages, the Professor touched upon some of the steps in the progress of the invention, which culminated in the telegraph system patented by Cooke and Wheatstone in 1837, and set up on the Great Western Railway in 1838. In order to protect the conducting copper wires from damp they are supported on poles; but when required to cross water the wires must be further insulated, which is effected by coating them with gutta-percha. After exhibiting in action a variety of electric telegraph apparatus, lent him by Sir Charles Wheatstone and other gentlemen, Professor Gladstone commented on the rapid growth of ocean telegraphy from the laying down of the cable from Dover to Calais, in 1850, to that of the Atlantic cable, in 1866. He then, by means of the microscope and the electric lamp, exhibited on the screen a small animal, about half an inch long, which is able to bore a hole in the gutta-percha coating of the cable, thereby destroying insulation and breaking the current. The postal telegraph establishment at St. Martin's-le-Grand was next noticed, and it was stated that from it about 30,000 telegrams are dispatched daily. The Professor next explained the electric lamp, the dazzling light of which is produced by placing charcoal points at the ends of the wires; and he exhibited several brilliant coloured lights resulting from the vapourisation of small pieces of silver, lithium, and thallium placed between the glowing points. The light from the voltaic battery, on account of its unsteadiness, has not been much utilised; but that obtained by magneto-electricity is successfully employed in the lighthouses at Dungeness and other places. After noticing and showing applications of the voltaic battery in war, such as for exploding charges of powder or torpedoes at a distance, the Professor concluded by stating that this voltaic force is constantly being generated in Nature, giving rise to redistribution of the various materials of the earth, and being essentially concerned with the movements of plants and the nervous and muscular actions of animals.

THEORY OF THE DESCENT OF ANIMALS.

Mr. E. Ray Lankester, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford, gave the first of a course of six lectures on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom on Tuesday last. He began by saying that he proposed to attempt to exhibit the animal kingdom, with all its varied forms and structures, as a great family, the members of which are united to one another by true blood-relationship; to show what were their ancestors, earliest and latest; to trace out some of the minor lines of descent; and so to offer some estimate of the degrees of consanguinity between the different species of animals now peopling the globe. He asked his audience to grant as demonstrated Mr. Darwin's doctrine of the origin of species by natural selection; the theory that all existing organisms, both plants and animals, have descended by the natural process of birth successively from a smaller and smaller number of organisms, finally from numberless shapeless masses of living matter—mere structureless jelly or protoplasm, a chemical compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus. This theory of descent, he said, is really due to Lamarck, and was advocated by Treviranus, Goethe, and Kant. Mr. Darwin revived it and added to it, making it a fundamental hypothesis of scientific investigation; explaining how and by what causes the organisms were modified—chiefly by profound study of the modes adopted in artificial selection for procuring varieties in plants and animals. Mr. Lankester then gave a brief survey of the animal kingdom, commenting on the features which specially characterise the members of seven large groups—1, the protozoa or egg-animals, the simplest condition of animal life; 2, the zoophytes or animal plants, which have a stomach, which serves for blood-vessels; 3, the worms, which have blood-vessels; 4, the star-fishes; 5, the molluscs; 6, the arthropods (insects, lobsters, and crabs); and, 7, the vertebrata, or back-boned animals. These groups, exhibited in many diagrams, he said, are but a fragment of the immense variety which has come and gone on the face of the earth since life first began; yet it is clear that all these forms are related to each other and have had common ancestors. He alluded to the difficulties which are met with in attempting to prove this, and, after several illustrations, referred to the study of the facts of embryology as the source of information which he should make use of in these lectures. Many animals of the lower kinds (egg-animals, zoophytes, and worms) multiply by breaking into two pieces, each piece becoming a perfect animal; but the common way of both animals and plants is to reproduce themselves by separating from their bodies little living spherical particles, known as germs or eggs, which develop into organisms like their parents. "The changes which the eggs of an animal goes through on its way to the adult form," Mr. Lankester said, "constitute an epitome of the changes which its ancestors, starting from the first-formed egg-animals, went through on their long and gradual development to the form now presented by the animal." Thus the "Recapitulation hypothesis" was illustrated by reference to the larval changes of the frog and some of the crustacea.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., will give a discourse on Wild Flowers and Insects at the next Friday evening meeting, on the 22nd inst.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The programme of lectures to be delivered and papers to be read at this institution during the present quarter has been arranged by the council. The meetings to begin on the 15th inst., when Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger will deliver Captain Brooke's (Hong-Kong) lecture on proposed alterations in the annual musketry practice. On the 29th inst. Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid will lecture on "Journeys from Herat to Khiva." On Feb. 19, by special request, Major Brackenbury will deliver a lecture on "The Intelligence Department of the Staff Abroad and at Home," and the Duke of Cambridge will preside over the meeting. Sir John Coode will give a discourse on "Military and Refuge Harbours," on March 1; Major Moncrieff, on "Harbour Defence," on March 15; and Dr. Carpenter, on "The Voyage of the Challenger," on March 12. Commander Markham, R.N., will deliver a lecture on "Arctic Explorations" before Easter.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

A programme of extra lectures during the Easter Term, at the Royal Naval College, has been published under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. The Right Hon. Montague Bernard, D.C.L., will give three lectures on International Law on successive Wednesdays; Mr. J. H. Cotterill, ten lectures on the Strength of Materials and Structures; Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to the Council of Construction, Admiralty, six lectures on the Behaviour of Ships at Sea; Mr. J. A. Phillips, five lectures on Metallurgy; Mr. J. K. Laughton, six lectures on Meteorology; and Mr. T. S. Osborn, thirty lectures on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. Officers of all ranks in any department of the public service will be permitted to attend these lectures.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR THOMAS BLAKE, BART.

Sir Thomas Edward Blake, thirteenth Baronet, of Menlough Castle, in the county of Galway, whose death is announced, was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the town of Galway. He was born May 25, 1805, the elder son of Sir Valentine John Blake, twelfth Baronet, M.P., by Eliza, his first wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Donellan, Esq., of Killagh; and succeeded at the death of his father, in January, 1847, to the baronetcy of Ireland, conferred, in 1622, on his ancestor, Sir Valentine Blake, Mayor of Galway. He married, May 29, 1830, Letitia Mary, only daughter and heir of Ulick O'Brien, Esq., of Waterville, in the county of Galway, and leaves, with two daughters, an only son, now Sir Valentine Blake, fourteenth Baronet, who was born in 1836, married (1864) Camilla Eugenia, youngest daughter of Harvey Combe, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and has issue.

MR. HOLLAND, OF DUMBLETON.

Edward Holland, Esq., of Dumbleton, in the county of Gloucester, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, ex-president of the Royal Agricultural Society, died on the 5th inst. He was born in 1806, and was the eldest son of Swinton C. Holland, Esq., merchant, of London. From 1835 to 1837 he sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, as Knight of the Shire for East Worcester, and from 1855 to 1868 as member for Evesham. Mr. Holland, who married, first (in 1832), Miss Isaac, daughter of a banker at Worcester, and, secondly (in 1857), Frances Maria, daughter of the late Samuel Christian, Esq., and widow of R. Hunter, Esq., leaves issue by the former.

MR. HOWARD, OF GREYSTOKE.

Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke, Cumberland, died at Thornbury Castle, his seat in Gloucestershire, on the 7th inst. He was born July 25, 1802, the only son of Lord Henry Thomas Howard-Molyneux-Howard, next younger brother of Bernard Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk. From 1824 to 1826 he sat in Parliament for Steyning, and from 1826 to 1832 for Shoreham. He was a justice of the peace for Westmorland, Gloucestershire, and Cumberland, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the last-named county, and its High Sheriff in 1834. He married, Dec. 6, 1849, Charlotte Caroline Georgiana, eldest daughter of Henry Laves Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, by Lady Catherine, his wife, daughter of the second Earl of Orford, and leaves issue, of which the eldest son, Henry Charles, was born Sept. 17, 1850. The late Countess of Carnarvon and the present Countess of Suffolk were sisters of Mr. Howard.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 14, 1871, and Oct. 19, 1874, of Edward Gershom Davenport, Esq., late M.P. for St. Ives, of 28, Lancaster-gate, and Tregenna Castle, in Cornwall, who died on Dec. 4 last, were proved a few days ago by the executors and trustees, Lumley Smith, of the Temple, barrister-at-law; John Nicholas Mason, of 7, Gresham-street, solicitor; and William Anthony Gregory, of Lingfield-road, Wimbledon, civil engineer; the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator devises his real estates in Leicestershire to his trustees upon trust to pay the income to his widow, and subject thereto, to his son, Vivian Edward Davenport, in tail male. He bequeaths to his widow an immediate legacy of £500 and all his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, and effects at Lancaster-gate; and, after providing for annuities in favour of certain faithful servants and legacies to each of his executors free of duty, devises and bequeaths all the residue of his real and personal estates to his trustees upon trust to pay the income to his widow, after setting apart a small percentage to form an accumulation fund, and, subject thereto, upon trust for all his children, sons taking double the shares of daughters.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 10, 1871, and May 14, 1872, of Edmund Packe, late of No. 1, Stanhope-place, Paddington, who died on Nov. 23 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Charles Packe and the Rev. William James Packe, two of the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors £200; to each of his servants who have been one year in his service at the time of his death one year's wages; to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Packe, all his furniture and household effects absolutely, and his residence in Stanhope-place, and the income of the investment of £9000 (to be increased in certain events for life). The residue of his personalty he leaves between all his children except his son Charles.

The will, dated Sept. 15 last, of George Whistler, late of Leigham House, Streatham, who died on Nov. 27, was proved on the 17th ult. by George Whistler, Edmund Whistler, Ellen Whistler, and George Cox, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to Mr. Cox, large legacies to his relatives, and the residue to his niece, Miss Ellen Whistler.

The will, with one codicil, dated Feb. 17 and Aug. 24, 1874, of Henry Bird, formerly of Kensington, but late of Battle Farm, Reading, who died on Nov. 15 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Mrs. Caroline Bird, the widow, Edward Bird and Henry Bird, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The bequests of the will are in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will, dated Sept. 20, 1873, of Edmund Stevens, late of Farnham, Surrey, who died on Nov. 16 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Henry Stevens, the nephew, and Henry Potter, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, £500; to the minister and churchwardens of the Tithing of Hale, Farnham, £500, upon trust to invest the same and apply the dividends in apprenticing a respectable youth or youths, being the sons of poor and deserving persons inhabitants of the said tithing, to learn the art of some useful trade or business; and there is a similar legacy of £500 to the minister and churchwardens of Farnham to apprentice a youth or youths belonging to the Tithing of Dogflud: all three legacies are free of duty. There are also legacies and annuities to his servants; his niece, Mrs. Hannah Palmer; and to the three sons of his nephew, the said Henry Stevens. The residue of his property he leaves to his said nephew.

The will and codicil, dated May 19, 1869, and July 24, 1872, of Mrs. Cecilia Anne Baring (the widow of Henry Baring), late of Berkeley-square, who died on Oct. 21 last, has been proved by Thomas Baring, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her sons, William Windham, Robert, Evelyn, and Walter; to her daughter, Cecilia Annetta, Lady Suffield; and to her son-in-law, Lord Suffield; and the residue to her said son Thomas.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

LINTSCRAWL, WOLLEY, J. R. L. DIXON, M. H. BARROW HEDDER, S. G. H. A. BELL, and G. H. V.—You are quite correct. The author of Problem No. 1612 has overlooked a very commonplace solution, commencing with R to Q B 8th (ch).

J. O'R.—Problem No. 1609 is quite correct, neither of the Kings being in check. Look at the position again.

H. KENNEDY.—We have forwarded your letter to the publisher.

F. E. B.—You are in error. If Black play P to K 6th, White mates by Kt takes P, at K's 8th.

B.—If Black play K takes P, White answers with Q to B 8th (ch), and mates next move. The King cannot be played to B 5th, as you suggest. We believe, however, the problem to be faulty.

H. STEVENSON.—White must have only one move in reply to any one move on the part of Black.

J. L. Clapham.—We believe the problem to be unsound. If, however, Black play K takes P, White mates in two moves by Q to B 8th (ch).

J. G. C.—Is there any mate if Black play 1. P to K 6th and makes a Knight at the second move? Again, might not the first two moves of your own solution be transposed?

S. H. J.—Your problem is perfectly sound.

L. S. N. D.—To the best of our recollection, we have always acknowledged all correct solutions that have reached us.

PROBLEM No. 1610.—Additional correct solutions received from Lora, P. W. Von de Kamer, F. Pain, Isach, Wolley, J. O'R., Dunajling, Miss Jane D. B., H. Stevenson.

PROBLEM No. 1611.—Correct solutions received from H. R. Vincent, H. Stevenson, Mimiache, Clive Crooke, Singleton, Owlet, B. Tredunnock, Paul Fry, F. C. D. Lewis, Ham, H. Ree, One Blenheim Orange, East Marden, G. Y. G., J. A. Watson, Woodstock, Atz, A. S. Coward, L. Manoury, J. O'R., G. H. V., H. Schleusner, S. H. Thomas, Emile F. M. A. O., F. Pain, Miss Jane D. Lintscrawl, W. Chester, J. G. C., Lora, J. E. M. F.

PROBLEM No. 1612.—Correct solutions received from Singleton, J. G. C., W. F. Payne, H. Schleusner.

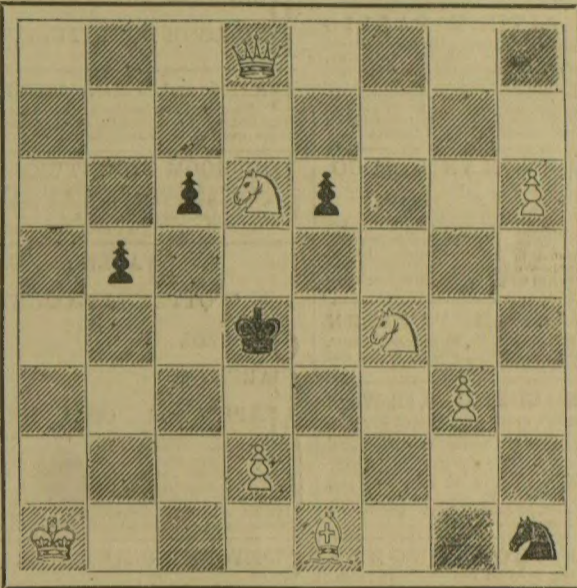
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1611.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to Q Kt 4th K takes R 3. R to Q B 7th. Mate.
2. Kt to K B 4th P moves

PROBLEM No. 1613.

By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following was one of the concluding Games in the late Match between Messrs. WISKER and MACDONNELL.—(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. Castles Kt takes K P
This is, we believe, Black's best defence; but he may also play 5. B to K 2nd.
6. P to Q 4th
If he play 5. R to K sq, Black replies with 6. Kt to Q 4th.
7. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
8. Kt takes P
We prefer P takes P, in which case Black answers with 8. B to K 3rd, or, better still perhaps, 8. Kt to K 2nd.
9. P takes Kt Kt takes Kt
10. Q to K 2nd B to K 3rd
11. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to Q B 4th
12. P to K B 4th P to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes B
14. R takes Kt Q to Q 2nd
15. K to R sq P to Q B 4th
16. K R to Q sq Q to Q B 3rd
17. B to K 3rd Castles K R
18. Kt to Kt 5th P to Q 5th
Black, we believe, might have played with more advantage 18. B to K 4th, preparatory to advancing the Queen's Pawn. The exchange of one of his strong Bishops for a Knight does not improve his game.
19. Kt takes B P takes Kt
20. B to Q 2nd R to K B 2nd
21. R to K B sq B to K B sq
22. R to B 3rd B to K R 3rd
23. P to K R 4th Q R to K B sq
24. Q R to K B 3rd B to Kt 2nd
25. P to K Kt 4th Q to Q 4th
26. K to Kt 2nd R takes P
We doubt the expediency of this sacrifice. Black certainly gets two Pawns for the loss of the exchange, but his King is cut off and Black wins.
An error, White, we think, ought to have played 39. K to K 8 sq.
39. R takes P R takes P
40. R to R 7th B to K 4th
41. R to Q Kt 7th P to Q 6th
42. P takes P B takes P
43. R takes P B to Q 5th
44. R to Kt 8th B to Kt 2nd
The game is now palpably drawn, but White, in attempting to win it, pays the usual penalty, and loses. We should have preferred 44. R to Kt 7th.
44. K to K 2nd K to Q 2nd
45. R to Kt 6th K to B 3rd
46. R to Kt 5th B to B 6th
47. R to Kt 8th P to Kt 6th
48. R to K 6th B to Kt 6th
This wins, play as White may.
49. R takes P (ch) K to Kt 4th
50. R to R 6th P to Kt 7th
51. R to K R sq B to Q 7th
52. R to Q Kt sq B to B 5th
53. P to Q 4th P takes P
54. K takes P K to Kt 5th
55. K to Q 3rd K to Kt 6th
56. K to K 4th K to B 7th, Resigns.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Another of the series of Games played last summer at Breslau between Professor ANDERSEN and Mr. S. HAMEL, the President of the Nottingham Chess Club.—(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Q takes P B to Q 2nd
This move, which was first introduced by Mr. Boden, is preferred by many players to bringing out the Queen's Knight at once. The chief objection to it is that it allows the first player to bring out his Queen's Bishop, and, on the Queen being attacked, to retire her to Q 2nd or K 3rd.
5. B to K Kt 5th Q to Q B sq
A move of very questionable merit. He ought to have played 5. P to K B 3rd, or 5. Kt to K B 3rd.
6. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Q to K 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
8. B to K B 4th Kt to K Kt 3rd

Last year the customs' duties on unmanufactured tobacco amounted to £7,204,547, and on manufactured tobacco and snuff to £317,588.

According to the *Printers' Register*, there are now published in the United Kingdom 137 daily newspapers, distributed thus:—London, 21; Provinces, 78; Scotland, 15; Ireland, 18; Wales, 2; Channel Islands and Isle of Man, 3.

GOING BACK.

"All things have an end," the clown at the circus used to tell us, "not excepting even round things," for he had that day accomplished the end of his Christmas pudding. It is twenty years since he gave us, in his tent on the market-place of a little country town, this fragment of his sad philosophy, with its familiar illustration; and he has probably by this time himself proved its truth—an end has come to his tumbling and his "cackling," and he no longer "begs your parsnips," as, in the first piece of professional wit we ever heard, he was wont to, twice a day.

All things have an end—particularly holidays. "Going back" is a part of them, as necessarily as coming home; and it is their very brightness and happiness that makes their close seem always so near—one feels that gay and lovely things must die sooner than dull, ugly ones: snails and slugs live longer than butterflies, though they certainly also live a good deal slower. The town-boy's round of pantomime and party, of skating at the Crystal Palace and going to the "Zoo;" the country-boy's countless delights of skating, walking, rabbiting and rattle, hunting perhaps, and almost certainly a little shooting, are things which in the nature of them could not continue more than a few weeks—they are fairy-gifts, and all fairies have wings, and in the nineteenth century fly away very quickly indeed. For boys and girls—perhaps for men and women—a time of action or indolence almost entirely free can never last very long; "it wouldn't do," parents say simply, condensing all philosophical and practical arguments into those three words, and remembering how ultra unmanageable their scapegraces home for the holidays become a week before going back.

Yet to some people—to some boys especially—holidays and other pleasant things really seem to be the exception traditionally requisite to prove the clown's rule, and have no end in any sense in which an end is more than an agreeable variety. They are revelling in past delights when no particular delight is present, and at the end of their Christmas holidays are picturing gleefully the pleasures of midsummer; and as the stage-struck boy laughs as heartily over his recollections of Mr. Toole in the farce when he is describing him to his school-fellow as when he saw that gentleman with his bodily eyes, so it makes very little difference to people born to be jolly whether pleasures are past, present, or future—pleasures are pleasures, things to be enjoyed and not sighed over, which is quite enough for all practical purposes.

To these the cup of life brims over with delights, and their Christmas holidays in boyhood are one long rush of fun and happiness. Throughout the journey home are the gathering pleasures of old recollections awakened, of remembered landmarks and familiar tones and faces; the welcome home is a hearty delight, affectionate and exuberant—and these happy people are generally rather loud and demonstrative, and given to enjoying things at the tops of their voices; the weeks run on, filled with novelties and old pleasures at least "as good as new;" one shows off one's accomplishments to one's small brothers and sisters, and swaggers about grandly all over the place, proudly conscious that everybody must notice how one has outgrown one's summer jackets; the end of the holidays seems always equally and immensely distant, and when it does come school has, from one's own stories, become so grand and marvellous a place that it is quite an honour to go back to it the very breakfast on the last morning is a real enjoyment; the sausage-rolls provided for the parting boy, and the "good-by" is robbed of its bitterness by the affection it shows, the half-sovereign it produces, and the necessity of rushing off at top speed to catch the train; the journey back is filled with recollections of jolly days just over, with anticipations of meeting again Brown minor, dearest of school-chums, and, as during the holidays he has proved, most witty and accomplished of letter-writers; finally, the whole term is cheered by the regular inking out of days from the little calendar prepared to mark the approach of more happy holidays.

But, if there are some people whose pleasures may be said to have no end, there are others who throughout every happiness are thinking how soon its end must come—who never enjoy the present, who sigh over the happy past, and anticipate a dark and weary future. As boys, they think during the term as they ink out day after day, "there are still six weeks more"—or three, or one whole long dreary week; perhaps they are even ingenious enough to torture themselves with the recollection that every week nearer the holidays is a week nearer the examinations. As they start for home they cannot help remembering what a long, cold journey is before them, and how, after all, the term has been very jolly, and they will miss Timkins and Jones minimus and "Doddles" dreadfully; and—for self-torturers are always inconsistent, and are perfectly able to torture themselves with both of two unpleasant alternatives at once—what a very little while it will be before the holidays are over, and the grief of parting comes again.

Such boys often shrink nervously from the display of affection that attends the meeting, after months of absence, those they love best, and dislike intensely the invariable questions, "How do you like school?" "How have you got on this term?" and, worst of all, "Who are your great friends?" and almost all schoolboys hate delivering polite or affectionate messages, and grumble to themselves utter scepticism as to the Doctor's interest in "the governor's" gout. Morbid boys—young Hamlets, greatly in need of villainous uncles to fill up their spare time—are also wont to worry themselves during the holidays with the preposterous question, "Am I really enjoying myself?" and to spoil the most delightful days and nights by comparison with their predecessors in past holidays. This year's pantomime—though doubtless very good—is not so jolly as last season's; there was an indefinite halo of poetry about even the humour of that which is lost, somehow, in the clear distinctness of the one present to-day. ("O, 'Peter Wilkins' and 'The House that Jack Built,' I was getting quite large when I saw you, but how glorious and romantic you were! And yet I recollect that one of you hardly seemed to equal my memories of the other—though, alas, I cannot now tell which came first!")

Whether real sorrows, when they come, utterly crush these miserable young gentlemen, one hardly knows; perhaps they are only a pleasant relief after unnecessary moanings. Perhaps, too, the growth of whiskers, healthy affections, and interests and occupations more congenial than the study of Latin grammar, may help to cure them of a sentimentalism which is so unlike, frequently as it is to be found, what one assumes to be the qualities which "connote" a British school-boy.

But, though we would not emulate these indefatigable young self-torturers, we do not envy the boy whose going back to school is without more than a momentary pang—we do not think there are many such boys. Dear home-faces, sadder because the lad you love is far away, be sure your grief is not alone; amid the fun and work and fighting of school he thinks often and often, with a sorrow not wholly selfish, of the home more beautiful than all the world, where news of his welfare is waited for so eagerly, which triumphs in his little successes, and grieves far more than he when the big bully knocks him down.

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